

WEATHER

Partly Cloudy,
Continued Cold,
Windy

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Pomerania Invaded; Red Army 2 Miles from Konigsberg

LONDON, Jan. 29 (UP).—The First White Russian Army crashed into northeastern Germany today and swept 12 miles beyond the frontier to within 93 miles of Berlin. The swift advance by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's forces, which covered 31 miles in 24 hours, cut the Berlin-Danzig railroad and highway and put the Soviets only 52 miles from the fortress city of Custrin, astride the last-ditch German defense line along the Oder River.

The Soviets broke into Pomerania Province on a 29-mile front.

Soviet troops drove to within less than two miles northwest of the encircled East Prussian capital of Konigsberg today, the Moscow War Bulletin announced tonight.

The second invasion of the main German homeland in 10 days was made by forces led by 34 Soviet generals—indicating that the drive was made by a mass concentration of tanks, infantry and guns rather than by armored spearheads.

Almost simultaneous with Premier Stalin's Order of the Day adding another victory to Zhukov's long string in his 18-day, 230-mile march from Praga, Berlin reported that the Soviets had swept five to six miles beyond the upper Oder northwest of Breslau.

The enemy said that Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army had brought up reinforcements and linked up strong bridgeheads across the Oder at the town of Steinau, 31 miles northwest of Breslau.

The drive into Pomerania, just north of the Berlin home province of Brandenburg, which Moscow front dispatches said also was invaded, put the Russians into action on a 169-mile front in eastern Germany.

The First Ukrainian Army is fighting on a 160-mile front in the southern province of Silesia.

Stalin ordered that units which crossed into Germany west and northwest of the encircled Polish fortress of Poznan henceforth be known as "Pomeranian units."

The deepest penetration was to the rail and highway junction of Woldenberg, 12

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Captive Russian Workers Led Oppeln Revolt

By JOHN GIBBONS

Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Jan. 29.—Four Soviet forced-labor prisoners organized and led an uprising inside Oppeln to coincide with Marshal Ivan S. Konev's capture of that German Silesian city last week, it was learned here today.

The four Soviet leaders working at the Oppeln Automobile Plant were: Vladimir Chesnokov, electrician from Kursk; Stepan Zarubin, fitter from Orel; Gennadi Suslov, and Vladislav Sirirko, electricians.

They had met at the Oppeln factory and became fast friends over two years ago. With hundreds of their fellow countrymen working at the plant they engaged in many daring acts of sabotage.

OVERPOWER GUARDS

Their supreme effort occurred when Marshal Konev's troops were nearing Oppeln. The panic-stricken Germans began to dismantle the fac-

tory equipment, and the four friends knew their day had come at last.

With shells and bombs raining down upon the city, the Germans decided to ship forced-laborers from the Oppeln factory to the Kreuzburg plant. En route, the Soviet workers overpowered the guards and took their rifles and grenades. Then in a raid on the supply yard in the vicinity of the factory, they prevented the dispatch of six trains loaded with machinery.

Others joined their ranks. Overpowering the rest of the Nazi guards, they secured additional arms and took complete possession of the factory. The factory manager who was isolated in his office managed to telephone to the commandant of the German garrison.

Soon, tanks and mobile guns were on their way to the factory. Stepan Zarubin took a railway signal flag, a red one, and attached it to the wireless aerial on the roof.

An enemy bullet killed Zarubin as the red flag began to wave in the breeze.

The workers barricaded themselves in the factory. German tanks and guns opened fire against the building and the men inside replied with rifles and grenades.

Suslov attached the fire hose close to the hot water supply and sprayed the Germans with boiling water.

For five hours the Russian workers battled against the German tanks and artillery. Hundreds of them were killed in the unequal battle. Of the four Soviet leaders who led the uprising, only Chesnokov survived. Soviet tank crews who broke through to the factory found him wounded.

The tank crews bowed their heads over the dead bodies of the worker-heroes from Kursk, Smolensk and Kharkov, who fought practically with bare hands against the German armored might.

High Court to Review Bridges Case

Agrees to Weigh Evidence; Rejects Biddle's Attempt to Limit Issue

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Supreme Court announced today that it was granting a formal review of Harry Bridges' suit against deportation to Australia. The Court's decision is a defeat for Attorney General Francis Biddle, who ordered the California CIO leader deported in May, 1942, on charges of "Communism."

Such deportation would have taken one of the outstanding supporters of the no-strike policy from America and have given enormous comfort to the Trotskyites who have vilified him unceasingly.

The Court rejected the Department of Justice's request to limit its consideration only to the issue of the constitutionality of the deportation and to refuse consideration to Bridges' charges that the Department acted on bad evidence and used wrong procedure.

The Court decided instead to review the question of evidence and procedure as well as that of constitutionality.

Carol King, Bridges' attorney, could not be reached for comment.

At the same time the Court denied a motion of the Communist Political Association to intervene in the case.

The association wished to present evidence refuting Biddle's false statement that the Communist movement sought to overthrow the Government.

The CPA motion also pointed out Bridges is not and never was a Communist Party member.

Earlier in the war, in the Schnelderman decision, the Court ruled that Communist membership did not disqualify a foreigner from becoming an American citizen.

While final action in the Bridges case is still to come, the Court's decision to review the case and thus halt the deportation represents a victory for the progressive, win-the-war forces.

WAR ROLE LAUDED

Biddle himself and many admirals, generals and industrialists, as well as thousands of workers' leaders have testified to Bridges' usefulness to the war effort.

Bridges, said Biddle last August, "is doing an excellent war job on the San Francisco waterfront," where war cargoes were being loaded in record time by the members of the CIO Longshoremen and Warehousemen's union, of which he is president.

Nevertheless, Biddle continued to press for Bridges' deportation.

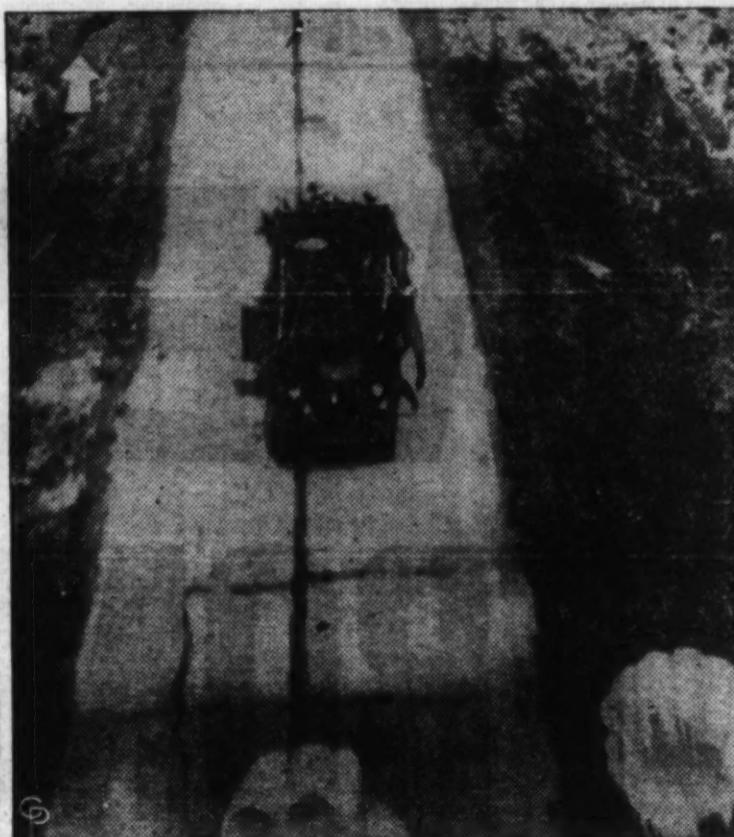
Red-baiting attacks on Bridges began in 1933 when he organized his fellow longshoremen in San Francisco into the AFL longshoremen's union. The attacks reached a crescendo in 1934 when Bridges led the great waterfront strike. They continued when Bridges led the workers into the CIO in 1937.

In 1939, the red-baiters' campaign for Bridges' deportation led to a hearing before James M. Landis, Dean of Harvard Law School, as the Government's referee.

Landis ruled that Bridges' testimony was "unequivocal in his distrust of tactics other than those generally included within the concept of democratic methods." Landis branded the testimony of the stoopigeons and ex-convicts who spoke against Bridges as evasive, contradictory and unreliable.

The Department of Justice tried to deport Bridges again on the basis of a new statute. A hand-picked referee sustained the second attack, but the Department of Justice's Board of Appeals in Immigration Cases protested the decision and urged that deportation proceedings be dropped.

Nevertheless Biddle still pressed the case, which the Supreme Court has now decided to review.



This camouflaged Japanese truck was strafed on a Luzon road by parafrag bombs, two of which are in the foreground. In the upper left (at arrow), the driver lies in a ditch.

Senate to Probe RFC Subsidiary

By ADAM LAPIN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—With action on his nomination as Secretary of Commerce postponed at least until Thursday Henry A. Wallace's supporters took the offensive tonight in the bitterly-fought battle over

George bill.

Administration strategists now admit frankly that the George bill is sure of passing the Senate—and that its approval prior to action on the nomination may win the votes of many wavering Senators.

There were reports on Capitol Hill of a "compromise" whereby President Roosevelt would be induced to state publicly that he does not oppose the George bill, in return for additional Wallace votes.

Senator Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) leader of the fight for Wallace, said that he believed the former vice-president would be confirmed by a substantial majority if the George bill is passed first.

Spokesmen for the businessmen's committee and other groups backing Wallace made it clear that they are still strongly opposed to the George bill.

STRESS CONFIRMATION

But with Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia and other anti-Wallace leaders claiming 48 to 52 votes against confirmation, there is little doubt that confirmation rather than the George bill has become the most pressing problem, and this fact is governing the attitude of Wallace's Senate supporters.

Announcing full support of Wallace, Sens. Robert F. Wagner of New York and Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia issued a joint statement.

"Mr. Wallace did a magnificent job as Secretary of Agriculture," they said. "As Secretary of Commerce he will work for a revival of American small business. To oppose his confirmation on the ground of his forward-looking philosophy and his willingness to develop new techniques is to be defeatist about America's future. The President of the United States must be supported in building a friendly Cabinet which will submerge self to teamwork."

16 Pages Again

The Daily Worker appears in 16 pages again today instead of the usual 12 because of the continued shortage of the smaller sized rolls of paper.

GOP Sen. Aiken Says Messages From Home 2-to-1 for Wallace

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Letters and telegrams reaching Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.), on the nomination of Henry Wallace as Secretary of Commerce are "two to one for Henry," the Senator told a Daily Worker reporter today.

Asked how the farmers felt, Aiken, a farmer himself, replied drily, "well, the dairymen held a meeting at home Friday and told me later they almost put in a resolution favoring Wallace but didn't know how I stood and didn't want to embarrass me."

Aiken is one of three Republicans who have declared themselves in favor of the Wallace nomination. Others are Joseph Ball (R-Minn) and William Langer (R-ND). If they are not required to vote on the nomination before they vote on the George Bill separating the lending agencies from the Department of Commerce, a number of other Republicans are possibilities as pro-Wallace votes.

One possibility is Wayne Morse (Ore) with another freshman, Leverett Saltonstall (Mass), more doubtful. Dopesters who saw the strong showing Wallace made among Iowa farmers at the Democratic convention are peddling Republicans George A. Wilson and Rourke Hickenlooper of Iowa will vote for the nomination. In the doubtful but possible class are Owen Brewster of Maine and Forrest C. Donnell of Missouri.

"Henry is one of the most misrepresented men in the country," Aiken said. "Of course, he is an idealist. Thank heaven for that. We have to have a few around. People called his soil improvement program crackbrained, but it's largely

responsible for people having enough to eat in this country now. They made fun of his hybrid seed corn. But it has done the U. S. and the world more good than most financial speculations.

Albany Mayor Closes Schools

ALBANY, Jan. 29 (UP)—Schools in Albany were closed today in keeping with acting Mayor Frank Harris' "fuel emergency" order calling for educational institutions, amusement places, museums and libraries to shut down.

The city Board of Education disclosed last night that it was ordering public schools to close, in compliance with the Mayor's order. Previously, Dr. George D. Stoddard, State Education Commissioner, had objected to the order on the grounds that schools should not be classed with amusement places under such a ruling.

Aid Spain Exiles

A drive to collect \$500,000 to aid Spanish Republican refugees, chiefly those in France, was announced by Dorothy Parker yesterday to 600 New Yorkers lunching at the Hotel Commodore.

Mrs. Parker paid tribute to the Joint Antifascist Refugee Committee, sponsors of yesterday's luncheon, under whose auspices the three-month drive will begin March 1.

Athens Admits EAM United Despite Churchill

The Churchill-inspired fiction that the Greek Liberation Front (EAM) represents only the Greek Communist Party has become a major stumbling-block in the current unity negotiations with Bishop Damaskinos, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

The EAM, it will be remembered, is a coalition of all the Greek popular parties, including the Greek Communists. But for purposes of justifying the 40-day attack in southern Greece, the British insisted that the EAM was completely Communist, and that the other popular parties had left it during the fighting.

Both charges are untrue. The latest broadcasts of the Athens and London radios prove it.

On Jan. 25, the Athens radio reported

that the EAM had two days previously selected six representatives to meet with the Greek regent, and requested safe passage for them.

These delegates were: Porphyrogenissis, former minister of labor, and a Communist; Georgalis, a lawyer and candidate of the All-People's Party in 1936; Gavrelidis, a farmer and leader of the Greek Farmers Party; Partsalides, a military man and secretary of the EAM; Tsirimokos, secretary of the ELD, or Union of Popular Democracy, and Dr. Svolos, a noted liberal, and also a representative of the ELD.

"We think that the participation of all six members will make the delegation the most representative one," the EAM leader said. If you insist the number can

be reduced to three chosen from the present delegation."

COALITION BODY

Naturally, the mere fact that men like Svolos or Tsirimokos were members of the delegation shows that the EAM had retained its coalition character throughout the past two months.

But the Regent replied on Jan. 21 that the government was sending only three men to meet with the political body of the ELAS, and insisted that the EAM must send "three responsible KKE members," that is, three Greek Communists.

And the London radio on Jan. 26 added that "the Greek government is reported to have asked that the ELAS send only Communist delegates in view

of the fact that the ELAS is now entirely directed by the Communists."

In other words, the Athens authorities have created a fiction that the EAM no longer exists; only the Greek Communist Party. And it refuses to negotiate unless the EAM sends only Communist leaders to bolster this fiction!

Nothing more clearly exposes the Churchillian fable than these facts. And nothing shows more clearly that the EAM was and remains united and representative of all Greek popular parties. And if there is to be a united democratic government in Athens—as there was before the attack on Dec. 3—the EAM as a whole will have to be recognized and represented, regardless of all convenient fables.



With fixed bayonets Red Army soldiers charge over a snow-covered hilltop on the second Russian front in Poland. They're after fast-retreating Germans and are expecting hand-to-hand combat.

Soviets 93 Mi. From Berlin; Enter Pomerania

(Continued from Page 1)

miles over the border, 93 miles from Berlin and 57 miles from Stettin.

At the southern end of the front the Soviets seized Driesen, 94 miles from Berlin, Kreuz, 12 miles southeast of Woldenberg, and Schonlanke, northeastern end of the front.

Invaded Pomerania forms the northeastern part of Germany, and Brandenburg province, which includes Berlin, is below Pomerania. Together, plus Silesia to the south, they form the eastern border of Germany. Maps show a province of West Prussia as the northeastern border of Germany and Posen Province as the eastern border. In 1938, however, West Prussia was incorporated into Pomerania and Posen into Brandenburg.

ON TO BERLIN

A dispatch from United Press correspondent Henry Shapiro in Moscow said four of Zhukov's armored spearheads had driven into

Brandenburg from points along a 100-mile front, and that as the result of the phenomenal Soviet March the phrase "On to Berlin" was no longer merely a patriotic slogan.

Moscow military observers are of the opinion that this is only the first of two stages in the final decisive battle of Germany," Shapiro reported. "The Russians have been fighting without respite for 18 days and nights. The Blitz tactics have brought dividends exceeding the most optimistic expectations."

Moscow dispatches said the capture of Memel at the northern end of the front would release Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's crack first Baltic army for action in the drive against a 2,500-square mile Nazi pocket in East Prussia.

One German newspaper, however, said that "the next eight days will decide the war," and Berlin dispatches to Switzerland said the Germans were massing 20 SS (Elite Guard) divisions for the defense of Berlin.

Monteux Backs Seamen's Rights

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Pierre Monteux, conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, has signed the petition calling on Congress to pass a Seamen's Bill of Rights similar to that of the GI Bill of Rights, announced James Drury, port agent of the National Maritime Union here, today.

Clarence F. Lea, Congressman from the First District of California, added his name to the 11 other Congressmen from the state who have already endorsed the proposal that Congress enact a Seamen's Bill of Rights.

Col. Halsey, Senate Secretary, Dies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UP).—Col. Edwin A. Halsey, 63, secretary of the Senate for the past 11 years and a prominent member of the Democratic Party, died of a heart ailment today.

The Senate suspended legislative business for 45 minutes in tribute

U.S. Takes Bullange In Advance of 4 Miles

PARIS, Jan. 29 (UP).—The U. S. First Army widened its assault front east of Malmedy today by capturing the road junction of Bullange and taking three other towns to the south in a four-mile advance that reached within two miles of the

German border and brought Siegfried forts within range of Allied artillery. Bullange, also called Bullingen, was stormed by a battalion of the crack U. S. First Division, which opened the First Army assault yesterday.

On the southern flank, other First Division troops smashed four miles east of Heppenbach to take Holzheim, Medendorf and Herresbach, two miles east of the German border.

At Herresbach, six miles northeast of St. Vith, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army doughboys were five miles west of the main German Siegfried Line defenses.

More than 1,150 American heavy bombers with 700 fighter escorts attacked Hamm, Munster and Kassel rail targets, and hit Coblenz, Siegen and Niederauhenstein. British Lancasters in daylight also blasted the Krefeld yards.

NAZI PLANES SHIFT EAST

Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth Army headquarters reported about one-fourth of Nazi Luftwaffe fighters on the Western Front had been transferred to the east in the past 10 days.

French dispatches reported that masses of supplies, including guns, shells, small arms ammunition, clothing and food, were moving up to the front lines of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army.

French forces fighting around Colmar in the south have driven

Report FDR, Stettinius En Route to Europe

ZURICH, Jan. 29 (UP).—The Basler Nachrichten today said that it was persistently rumored that President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Edward Stettinius are en route to Europe with a large staff for the Big Three conference.

Peter and Subasich Arrange Reshuffling of Cabinet

LONDON, Jan. 29 (UP).—It was announced officially today that the government of Premier Ivan Subasich resigned and that King Peter of Yugoslavia had agreed to formation of a new cabinet under Subasich and transference of the royal powers to a regency appointed by royal decree.

The new government is charged with "taking account" of Peter's observations of Jan. 11 in which he publicly raised objections to the plan for an interim government for Yugoslavia, which he said suggested a "transfer of power in Yugoslavia to a single political group." Tito's Anti-fascist Council of National Liberation and objected to the form of the three-man regency appointed by Marshal Tito and Subasich.

Subasich's new government was identical with his old one except for Dr. Izidor Cankar, Minister of Education and former Yugoslavian Minister to Canada, who was dropped.

Marshal Tito, addressing a women's anti-fascist rally in Belgrade

Sunday, came out squarely against further concessions to the King.

"These are not honest politics," Tito charged, "but machinations aimed at creating confusion and civil war. There is no civil war, but throughout the land protests against the King's declarations have appeared. There is your plebiscite. The people have carried it out."

Referring to the King's supporters in London, Tito continued: "They would like to have this agreement [the Tito-Subasich agreement] altered to have a certain Krnjevitch and I don't know whom else in the government; but when Dr. Subasich was here we clearly stated with whom we could work and who we considered would work in the interests of the people."

"We shall have a government, but here in Belgrade, where a life-and-death struggle is being waged. We must not take into the government elements that will wrangle, discuss, tender resignations and create crises. We have no use for such ministers."

BULLETIN

PARIS, Jan. 29 (UP).—Allied planes swarmed down on a concentration of 2,000 German vehicles retreating east of St. Vith today, destroying 690 trucks and 18 tanks and damaging 571 trucks and two tanks.

a point less than one mile from the city on the north, at the junction of the Colmar Canal and the Ill River.

German forces opposite the U. S. Seventh Army have begun shelling Saverne in the Vosges Gap with a railroad gun estimated to be 380 millimeter caliber (15 inches).

The First French Corps operating along a 25-mile front above Mulhouse used flame throwers to clear the villages of Anna, Kuhlman and Fernand, carrying their advances to five and six miles beyond the line where the attack started Jan. 20.

South China Sea Ours: Halsey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UP).—American naval power has terminated Japanese control of the South China Sea, and the U. S. Pacific fleet can operate there "any time we want to," Adm. William S. Halsey said today, as American and enemy sources disclosed that American Superfortresses and Allied carrier bombers were striking again at Japan's homeland and her stolen empire.

Gen. H. H. Arnold announced that Superfortress gunners last Saturday destroyed or damaged 119 Japanese fighters in an hour-long battle over Tokyo, including 57 fighters destroyed, 21 probably destroyed and 41 damaged. American losses were five Superfortresses.

A United Press dispatch from Halsey's third fleet said American naval forces have sunk 2,000,000 tons of merchant and transport vessels plus 90 warships, and destroyed 7,315 planes in the past five months.

"We've got the enemy on his heels and we are going to keep on socking him wherever we find him," Halsey said.

War Workers Help Clear Buffalo Rails

BUFFALO, Jan. 29 (UP).—Operations neared normal today at Buffalo railroad yards after hundreds of war workers answered a plea made by labor leaders to report for snow removal work.

France, Struggling and Free, Shown in Exclusive Photos



Paris barricades that trapped Nazi tanks, in the uprising that preceded the Allied entrance into the city, are illustrated at the left. An FFI unit pauses on top of its barricade during a lull in the fighting. Such barricades sprang up on all sides around Nazi tanks in 20 minutes, making them easy targets.

In center left, commanders and general staff of the Franc-Tireurs and Partisans of the Ile de France region march, in October 1944, to the Pere Lachaise cemetery to honor their dead. The Central Committee of the French Communists also marched in the procession.

In center right, French police at the Central prefecture, on Aug. 18, 1944, fight Nazi efforts to disarm them. The policeman in shirtsleeves is using a French Hotchkiss machine gun.



Pablo Picasso, world famous artist, at right, is telling Marcel Cachin and Jacques Duclos he wishes to join the Communist Party of France.

This historic scene, pictured for the first time in this country, shows Cachin (the man in the center) and Duclos (at left) chatting with Picasso, who has just entered the office of *l'Humanite* to declare his intention to join the Communists.

Cachin, 70 years old, is a member of the Central Committee of the French CP, and director of *l'Humanite*. Duclos is co-secretary of the French CP.



Ives Report On Job Bias Lauded by ALP

The State Headquarters of the American Labor Party yesterday hailed the report of the Temporary State Commission Against Discrimination headed by Assemblyman Irving M. Ives of Chenango as "one of the most constructive steps in the history of social legislation in the State of New York."

The ALP urged unity of labor, liberal and progressive forces to insure passage of legislation against discrimination in jobs. It also urged that the Ives Committee seek authorization to extend its work to education, housing and other fields.

In the ALP statement, Hyman Blumberg, ALP state secretary said:

"The initiation by the State of New York of anti-discrimination legislation in the field of employment will be a wholesome precedent for the rest of the Nation. It will help restore the former prestige of the Empire State as a pioneer in the field of social legislation."

In discussing the Ives Commission's proposals, Mr. Blumberg said:

"It is hoped that there will be sympathetic consideration; however, of the method of judicial review of the Commission's findings as set forth in the proposed legislation. This may weaken the effectiveness of the new program."



This dramatic tree-top rescue in Burma shows Sgt. W. H. Latta of Rochester, N. Y., being lowered by means of ropes and pulleys. Latta, flying a liaison plane with three wounded infantrymen as passengers, crashed into the tree at a Central Burma airstrip. The men were treated for shock.

'Post' Calls on Biddle To Drop Bridges Case

The New York Post in a full length editorial yesterday came out decisively for dropping the persecution against Harry Bridges. This preceded by only a few hours the news that the Supreme Court has agreed to review the Bridges case.

The Post appealed specifically to U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle to reverse himself and drop charges against the West Coast leader.

"Public officials and industrialists on the West Coast are alarmed," the editorial said. "Attorney General Robert W. Kenny, of California, wrote Biddle and President Roosevelt on Jan. 18, appealing for

dismissal of the Bridges proceedings.

"Labor-management relations on the West Coast since Pearl Harbor have been remarkably good. Harry Bridges and his unions, according to California's Attorney General, have given 'concrete demonstration on the waterfront as well as in every industrial plant of a profound understanding of the need to bury differences.'

"Last year the Assembly of the California Legislature passed a resolution praising the contribution of Bridges' union to the war effort. This resolution cited similar praise

the Military Affairs Committee of the U. S. Senate.

"Attorney Biddle has rejected the legal arguments in behalf of Bridges," the Post added. "But he cannot ignore pleas based on unity between labor and management for winning the war. On that ground alone he must reverse himself."

Biddle, the Post said, gave his decision under a law which was written especially to "get" Bridges. The editorial then pointed out that when the deportation warrant was first issued in 1939, the law required that the Government prove membership in the Communist Party at the time of issuing a warrant in order to deport an alien, and that after the Government lost this case, Congress amended the immigration laws to make the punishment retroactive.

Employment is impossible under capitalism. They pick up the former Communist and Socialist indictments and twist them around to that kind of bankrupt contention.

No progressive and no true believer in Socialism can agree today with any such view. The relations among the economic groups in democratic countries and between the socialist and capitalist economies internationally have changed tremendously during the war. This has been best indicated to Americans through Earl Browder's book, *Teheran*, and it would pay everybody to read and reread that work. Particularly should they turn to Chapter XI, entitled *Elements of an Economic Program*.

Foreign trade on the large scale which the needs of devastated countries require is one potent source of after-war prosperity. Witness the strong, bold proposals which Browder makes in that respect:

"Our government can create a series of giant industrial development corporations, each in partnership with some other government or group of governments, and set them to work upon large-scale plans of railroad and highway building, agricultural and industrial development, and all-round modernization of all the devastated and undeveloped areas of the world. America has the skilled technicians capable of

Special to the Daily Worker

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 29.—Michigan Democrats, at their state convention here this week-end, passed a resolution calling on the Senate to confirm the appointment of former Vice-President Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce, and condemning the George bill, which seeks to cut off federal loaning agencies from the Department of Commerce.

The convention was a victory for the pro-Roosevelt forces, despite the attempt of some machine politicians who connived with Reutherite, Lewisites and other anti-Roosevelt elements within the labor delegations to prevent continuation of the Roosevelt leadership in power.

The central fight was waged around the reelection of Walter C. Averill, Jr., to the post of state chairman of the central committee of the Democratic Party, who is a pro-Roosevelt force and under whose leadership President Roosevelt carried Michigan.

The convention hailed the "great message and pledge of our President and Commander-in-Chief," and pledged fullest support to the program presented by the President in his message Jan. 6. It also lauded Wallace's leadership and vision.

KEYNOTE CALL FOR UNITY

Cyril Bevan, national committeeman of the Democratic Party and keynoter at the convention banquet, called for unity and vigilance against all divisive forces.

"We must fight day and night," added Bevan, "to keep left of center." There is no room for middle of the roaders. Scratch a middle of the road and you'll find a camouflaged reactionary."

The fight of reactionaries in Congress against Wallace, he warned, is not directed just against Wallace, but it is primarily against the Roosevelt progressive policies.

REUTHERITES DEFEATED

Certain machine politicians in combination with Reutherites and Lewisites tried to replace Averill with Otto Wendell of the AFL teamsters' union in Detroit, who played a disruptive role in the last Mayoralty election. Wendell had at

that time split the Democratic vote in favor of Mayor Jeffries, who was opposed by the CIO and other progressive groups.

The labor caucus at the present convention did not endorse Wendell

and he fell out of the picture. The labor caucus, however, did not commit itself to any candidate. August Scholle, CIO regional director, said, "We'll leave the nomination up to the Democratic Party itself."

The Reutherites, in alliance with certain machine politicians, used the red-herring in an attempt to confuse the delegates. Averill, however, won by 808 against Bannigan's 457 votes.

BACK SEAWAY PROJECT

In addition to endorsing Wallace and the President's 60,000,000-job program, the convention urged the construction of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway as "one of the principal programs for the post-war era."

It called for a special constitutional amendment granting 18-year-olds the right to vote; support of adequate national and state legislation establishing fair employment practices throughout the state and nation and an end of the poltax "in any form in the political life of our nation."

The convention worked with 1,262 votes, apportioned proportionately among the 18 Congressional districts of the state.

Mrs. Minnie Schwinger, of Saginaw, was reelected vice-chairman of the state central committee. A ticket was selected for the spring elections.

Sen. Claude Pepper could not be here. James H. Lee, Detroit assistant corporation counsel, speaking in his place, called for unicameral legislature and an adequate salary for the legislators.

The convention went on record for increase in salaries, but there was no resolution on the unicameral legislature.

Lee attacked the Jesse Jones rule of the RFC and his knifing of Roosevelt.

Perhaps one of the negative phases of the convention, in the opinion of many delegates, was the failure to condemn Sen. Vandenberg's demagogic proposals made to nullify the Dumbarton Oaks conference.

Foes of Wallace Are Apostles of Unemployment

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

Mr. and Mrs. America can make a strong mental note of the True Confessions which the anti-Roosevelt newspapers are making on full employment, as brought out in the Wallace controversy. Amazing as it may seem, those papers are one and all against jobs for all Americans.

From the New York Herald Tribune over to the Hearst press they present a dismal lack of faith in America's future, in cowardly surrender to Hooverism or in actual forswarding that economic plague.

Nothing demonstrates more definitely than this press comment that the Republican high command and the Southern Bourbons opposing Wallace are planning an era of depression for postwar America. Nothing rings out like a bell to the people more vigorously than they will have to roll up their sleeves and fight hard for the Wallace nomination and the President's plan for 60,000,000 jobs.

Commenting on Wallace's splendid exposition of the President's Economic Bill of Rights and the prospects for postwar prosperity, the Herald Tribune seeks to laugh the whole idea down. It makes out the job what a Huey Long would suggest, thus adding to fantasy as alleged features of postwar security. The Hearst Journal - American on the same day features its editorial page with a long statement dubbing the

Wallace job declaration "a picture of Utopia." The Detroit Free Press flays the entire idea of full employment as a sort of crime. It sees in the proposal by Senator James Murray something fearful, and full of horror.

PREPARE FOR DEPRESSION

These papers are telling the American people that they will have to prepare for inevitable depression. It's a false and defeatist view they are presenting.

They are giving exhibitions of the same type of mind which hastened the great depression that FDR had to work in such a Herculean way to beat back in 1933. America turned thumbs down on the Hoover view for our country then; it will surely do so today. The whole idea that this richest country on the globe cannot provide the jobs for its people, by domestic expansion and foreign trade, is against all the traditions which made the USA great. This defeatism comes from the same crowd which pooh-poohed the proposal of 50,000 planes a year when President Roosevelt made it in 1941. And that is to be expected. For this fallacious argument that prosperity is impossible in the postwar world harms morale in the conduct of the war, creates uncertainty and causes a premature rush for such postwar jobs "as may be available."

One of the most astounding claims which these anti-prosperity Jere-

producing the plans for such projects, sufficient to get them underway, with a six-month period of time after the decision is made."

There's hope and faith in such words, and every American patriot knows they can be carried out.

TROTZKYITE ARSENAL

The anti-prosperity apostles go on to argue another amazing position, that security and freedom can never go together. That is taken from the arsenal of the Trotzkyite Max Eastman. It has been expressed most crudely by James Kemper, Dewey's financial angel, when he said that "full employment can only be obtained under slavery."

This nonsense the American people will not accept. They will not agree that they must drag out a starvation existence in order that they can be held up as models of "rugged individualism" and "free men." Security, they know, as a matter of experience is one of the chief ingredients of real freedom.

The anti-Roosevelt coterie has dragged out one more artillery piece against postwar prosperity. They say—and we can really open our eyes at this one—that the Soviet constitution is the only one which guarantees full employment to all citizens. They then go on to say that the USSR constitution def-

initely says that this guarantee is based on the socialist system which the Soviet peoples enjoy.

And so Wallace and FDR are Socialists or Communists or they cannot bring about full employment! The New York Herald Tribune has been guilty of inventing this piece of casuistry.

SOVIET CONSTITUTION

Of course the USSR constitution is a document which all people can be grateful for. Its guarantee of full employment have set many other plans in motion toward the same end. Many people will think over this fact, and will come to agree that permanent security is best guaranteed under such a system as exists in the USSR. But this is no argument for America's surrender to paralysis and despair, because as yet the majority of its people did not believe in socialism.

The winning of prosperity is not the business only of labor. Wall Street and big and little business are as much concerned. Vice-President Harry Truman has just emphasized the urgency for all groups in our nation to stand behind the President's program, in stressing the possibility of winning jobs for all. America can achieve prosperity via the Roosevelt way. And the confirmation of Wallace for the Commerce post is the first step in that direction.

Vandenberg Seeks Allied Split--Rep. Hook

By HARRY FAINARU

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 29.—Sen. Arthur Vandenberg's so-called internationalism was exposed by Congressman Frank Hook, of the 12th district of upstate Michigan, as "a cleverly coached propaganda that will bring disunity instead of unity among our Allies."

I interviewed Rep. Hook during the convention of the state Democratic Party, which was held here over the week-end. He pointed out that Sen. Vandenberg's proposals, made in his speech during the early part of this month, were "contrary to the agreement and principles of the Teheran and Dumbarton Oaks conferences."

Incidentally, Rep. Hook was the only Democrat who succeeded in breaking the chain of the upstate reactionary Republicans in the last election, and is also the author of the resolution to repeal the Rankin amendment, calling for a permanent "Gestapo" investi-



gating committee, as Rep. Hook calls it.

"Coming before the Big Three conference—to say the least—," declared Rep. Hook, "arouses suspicion whether or not Vandenberg's speech was not given to weaken Roosevelt's position in that conference."

That there is more than a grain of justification in Rep. Hook's suspicion can be seen in the fact that the Detroit News today reprinted Sen. Vandenberg's speech in full.

Rep. Hook was fully convinced that Vandenberg's proposals, if put into effect, would create chaos within the ranks of the United Nations, actually endanger the friendly relations between the Allies, and nullify the foreign policy of Roosevelt.

"Certainly it is my opinion," said the upstate Congressman, "it was far from the foreign policy that should be adopted in view of the gallant struggle that is being made by all people interested in freedom."

Rep. Hook poked Sen. Vandenberg's speech, and said "it was nothing more or less than trying to cover up his

faults, using the foreign policy to build for the future on a bad record of the past."

Rep. Hook warned against passivity among the people, and called for ever increased vigilance against these reactionaries and pro-fascists, who are busy "knifing the prospects of an international security organization, based on the Dumbarton Oaks agreement."

He stressed the need of all strata of the population to unite behind the Roosevelt program, and make their voices felt in Congress, where reaction of the Dewey-Hoover-Vandenberg stripe is conducting a disgraceful attack upon the nomination of former Vice President Henry Wallace for the post of Secretary of Commerce.

Rep. Hook emphasized that Vandenberg's speech and the attack upon Wallace are not isolated incidents or separate from one another. He stressed that the two are "inter-related," and are aimed "at sabotaging the unity of the Big Three and of the domestic policy of 60 million jobs."

"His isolationist background," declared Rep. Hook, "is such that it does not square with his present propaganda."

Kerosene Shortage Hits B'klyn Homes

By HARRY RAYMOND

Thousands of homes using kerosene stoves were without heat yesterday due to low supply of the fuel, while the coal situation, according to Mayor LaGuardia, was a "little better than expected."

To meet this new crisis, which was growing acute in the Red Hook, Williamsburg, Greenpoint and Bushwick areas of Brooklyn, the U.S. Fuel Oil Administration announced it was taking steps to make available more kerosene for home consumption.

The Mayor said the city was preparing to operate tank trucks in the affected areas. These trucks, which he said will be in operation within 48 hours, will be prepared to supply a maximum of five gallons of kerosene to each needy family.

City Fuel Administrator Edwin Salmon said the U.S. Fuel Oil Administration's plan may eliminate necessity of sending the trucks out. He added, however, that if the kerosene crisis remained acute today, the city trucks would begin rolling on the streets.

Meanwhile, 27 emergency coal stations were established in four of the city's five boroughs by the Department of Markets. One hundred pound emergency bags of coal can be purchased at these stations by householders. Today 31 of these stations are scheduled to be in operation.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OPEN

No theatres and public buildings were closed because of lack of coal. Owners of five theatres, however, reported to Fuel Administrator Salmon their supplies were running short and made formal applications to the Mayor to approve emergency shipments.

The theatres involved were the Cort, National and Broadway and two movie houses. Their supplies of coal ranged from one to five days. The decision whether they get coal or have to close their doors will be made today.

Salmon was optimistic on the overall picture, stating that at pres-

Stars in Capital For FDR Parties

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Top-flight stage, radio and screen stars, arriving here for President Roosevelt's 63d birthday tomorrow, are ready to make this occasion a blow against infantile paralysis.

Seventeen stars, including Myrna Loy, Alan Ladd, Linda Darnell, Veronica Lake, Monty Woolley, Danny Kaye and tiny Margaret O'Brien, will appear at birthday balls scheduled throughout the city. They will greet and entertain the diners and dancers whose \$2.50 ticket fees go to the Warm Springs Foundation in Georgia for the fight against infantile paralysis.

Mrs. Roosevelt is expected to spend one of her busiest evenings as the festivities get going. Between 9 p.m. and 3 a.m., she will make the same rounds as the professional stars. On her agenda are stops at the Stage Door Canteen, seven hotel dinner dances, and USO and United Nations clubs.

Mrs. John Roosevelt, wife of the President's youngest son, will also help out in the festivities by making the rounds and pinch-hitting for her mother-in-law in the midnite theater shows.

Negrin Arrives in Paris for Talks With Spanish Exiles

Arrival in Paris Friday of ex-Premier Juan Negrin of Republican Spain, for discussions with anti-Franco exiles, marks Negrin's reappearance on the Spanish political scene after six years of almost unbroken silence.

Sources close to Negrin say he hopes to head a transitional government which he believes must shortly succeed General Franco. Dana Adams Schmidt reported in yesterday's New York Times.

Negrin's talks with exiled Spanish Republicans in Paris may be followed by a trip to Mexico, where another considerable group of Spaniards took refuge.

Of special interest is the fact that

Negrin has not seen Miguel Maura, who has been maneuvering from Paris himself to replace Franco.

Maura, according to resume conversations with Franco's new Paris envoy.

In November he met with the former envoy, Jose de Sangroniz, and expected to further his scheme with Royalist generals especially dispatched by Franco.

Maura is pretty cocky about his chances. "I don't think it will be long before I can travel to Madrid without fear," he said.

He added that his "purely personal" government would allow no punishment of war criminals. "Even Franco could go free," he offered.



British troops creep up on a sniper nest in Waldfeucht, southeast of Maeseyck, Belgium. The Nazis hiding in this shattered house are making their last and fatal stand. The town is now in Allied hands.

Pa. Demos Hit Effort to Block State FEPC

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Reuben Cohen, prominent Democratic assemblyman has denounced as "repulsive" a bill introduced in the state senate this week which would bypass a state FEPC measure by launching an "investigating committee."

The bill which was introduced by State Senator Anthony di Silvestro, Philadelphia Democrat, was also condemned by other leaders of the Democratic Party which has gone on record along with the CIO, AFL and other state organizations for a real FEPC. The bill received the wholehearted endorsement of the Philadelphia Record in a leading editorial. This Democratic paper gives the impression that the investigating maneuver is a Democratic measure.

9-Point Postwar Program Issued To Safeguard Small Business

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UP)—The Government must assure small business a prominent place in the postwar economy as the "surest safeguard for continuing and perfecting our free competitive enterprise system," the Senate Small Business Committee declared today.

Small business, the committee said in a progress report, has become a "tremendous social and economic force" in this country and must be "preserved and strengthened by freeing it from all unscientific hindrances, all unfair coercive practices, all unsound government restraints."

The report said there were 2,000,000 small business establishments in 1944, a drop of 12 percent from 1943. This high wartime mortality rate must not be permitted to continue after the war, the committee said, and outlined these recommendations to aid the operator of small business:

1. Legislation to extend the life of the Smaller War Plants Corp., due to expire in July.

2. A program for reconversion loan financing to reach not only small manufacturers, but small distributors, and to include revision of the excess-profits tax and provisions for investment pools to provide risk capital.

3. Disposal of \$15,500,000,000 of Government-financed war plants and equipment so small business will have an opportunity to buy some of the smaller plants.

4. A program to make scientific research, technological advances and management, advertising and merchandising techniques available to small business by licensing Government-owned patents, and making scientific services of educational institutions and private industry available for use by small concerns.

5. A foreign trade program in-

Asks Permanent City Pay Raises

Manhattan Borough President Edgar J. Nathan, Jr., yesterday asked that the temporary cost-of-living bonuses previously granted to city employees be made permanent.

"This would not increase the budget," Nathan told the Budget Director at a hearing on the 1945-1946 budget, "as the amount of the bonus is now included. It would, however, add slightly to the pension contributions required by the city."

Other city-wide proposals made by Nathan, and included in his own budget, would grant \$60-a-year increases to competitive employees receiving up to \$5,000, who otherwise would not receive an increase, and would establish a \$4,260 minimum for civil engineers as confirmed by the Board of Estimate in 1928 but never paid.



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West Coast UAW Locals Back No-Strike

By Federated Press

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29.—Renewed support of the United Auto Workers (CIO) no-strike pledge—with no strings attached—came from locals throughout southern California, representing the majority of UAW members on the west coast.

In resolutions and statements the locals and many of their top officers indorsed UAW President R. J. Thomas' position for retention of the pledge in the current referendum.

Early support for the pledge was unanimously voted by the dist. Auto & Aircraft Council, whose delegates represented every UAW local in southern California, and the recent regional conference to elect a new regional director.

The two largest locals on the west coast, Douglas Long Beach 148 and North American 887, have come out for keeping the no-strike pledge, as have Ford Local 406, Vultee Local 904, Timm & Aircraft Components Amalgamated Local 24 and Chrysler Local 230.

While some locals have not taken formal action on the no-strike pledge, in no case has a local rejected a resolution urging its continuation.

Gov't Speeding Ward Appeal

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (UP).—Speedy action on the government's appeal of the Montgomery Ward decision was predicted today as U. S. District Attorney J. Albert Woll prepared papers to present the case to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, possibly this week.

Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan ruled against the government Saturday, stating that the President had no power under the Smith-Connally labor disputes act to seize properties not directly engaged in war work.



There goes a Nazi pilot and there goes his damaged ship, in opposite directions over Belgium. This unusual photo was taken a few seconds after Yank Maj. James Dalglish, Ninth Air Force fighter pilot of Zone, N.Y., snacked the Nazi plane with .50 caliber bullets. Note that the enemy's parachute hasn't opened yet.

Fur Union Urges Big 3 Work Out Aid to Jews

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 29.—The executive board of the International Fur & Leather Workers Union, meeting here unanimously adopted resolutions urging that the forthcoming conference of Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill evolve constructive and progressive solutions of problems of the Jewish people and colonial countries.

The board urged support for the request made by the American Jewish Conference for a program to save those Jews still in the clutches of the Nazis, to rehabilitate Jews in the liberated areas, and to safeguard the rights of the Jewish people in Palestine. The board further urged the "Big 3" to announce as the policy of all democratic nations that anti-Semitism anywhere is a threat to the liberty of all peoples.

VOTE FUNDS FOR RELIEF

Contributions of over \$70,000 were approved to Jewish and non-sectarian war relief organizations and charitable and hospital institutions.

In addition to over \$100,000 now being raised by the IFLWU locals in the Greater New York area for United War Relief and American Red Cross, and the \$70,000 contributed at the board meeting, the International board launched a drive to raise \$100,000 during 1945 for special relief contributions in the form of hospitals, medical units and children's refugee centers in Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland and Bessarabia.

The International board approved a request from the Joint board of Fur Dressers & Dyers that a fund of \$50,000 be raised for special relief contributions to the people of Italy.

HIT LOCKOUT THREAT

By unanimous decision, the board declared that the threatened lockout by the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers may affect not only the fur workers but all of the 100,000 organized fur and leather workers throughout the country.

Gov't Sues to End Monopoly Of Industrial Diamonds

Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell yesterday enjoined nine foreign diamond corporations and seven of their American stockholders from removing millions of dollars in diamonds and cash on deposit in New York City banks.

The court's order, an anti-trust action, will remain in effect pending outcome of a civil suit filed simultaneously in U. S. District Court by Assistant U. S. Attorney Wendell Berge. The suit charged the defendants, who produce and sell approximately 95 percent of the world's diamonds, of conspiring to monopolize the foreign diamond trade of the United States with the result that stock piles of industrial diamonds here are sufficient for continuing war demands.

Corporations named in the suit were: De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., of Kimberly, South Africa; Diamond Corporation Ltd., Kimberly, a De Beers subsidiary; Diamond Trading Company Ltd., London, England and Kimberly, also a De Beers subsidiary; Societe Generale de Belgique, of Belgium; Societe Miniere du Beeka, Belgian Congo; Societe Internationale Forestier et Miniere du Congo, Belgian Congo; Companhia de Diamantes Anvola, Lisbon; Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd., London, and Sierra Leone Selection Trust Ltd., London.

Individual defendants were: Herbert Vreeland, 2 Park Ave., and Albert E. Thiele, 120 Broadway, stockholders and directors of SIFM du C; Lute J. Parkinson, 120 Broadway, assistant general manager and American agent of de Bers; Russell J. Parker, 120 Broadway, managing director of Consolidated Selection and Sierra Selection.

Solomon R. Guggenheim, 120 Broadway, stockholder of SIFM du C; Clendenin J. Ryan, 515 Madison Ave., stockholder in SIFM du C; George K. Sturm, 26 Beaver St., stockholder and auditor of SIFM du C.

Twenty-six New York banks at which the defendants' deposits were frozen also were served with the court order.

He said that, although the defendants began to develop a world monopoly as far back as 1926, the results were not felt here until the war increased demand for industrial diamonds became urgent.

In 1942, Berge said, this country's demand for such diamonds—used in cutting metals—was so great that it surpassed the world production, and stockpiles here were behind in supplies. He said the defendants lowered the industrial diamond quality but did not reduce the price. He also accused them of permitting substantial stockpiles to be built in Canada but that American stockpiles were granted only one to two months backlog supplies which hampered machine tool production.

He said the monopoly prevented American purchasers of industrial diamonds from buying directly from any foreign diamond producers, and forced them to use the services of the Diamond Trading Company, Ltd., on terms fixed by the defendants. Moreover, he said, the Diamond Trading Company also restricted its clientele to favored buyers.

News Capsules

Below-Zero Learning

The headmaster of the Duncan School in Lenox, Mass., was scheduled to return to Lenox and explain how the 22 boys in the student body ranging in age from eight to 20 were left in a virtually unheated building under conditions which health authorities described as "intolerable." Waiting the return of headmaster, William C. Duncan, from New York, where he had been since last Tuesday on a business trip, the under-graduates who paid tuition of \$1,400 each were housed in private homes in this fashionable Berkshire village. In sub-freezing weather Saturday, Walter E. Lahart, a plumber and member of the Lenox Board of Health, journeyed over snow-covered roads to the school to investigate a report that pipes had frozen within the 40-room mansion. Lahart found the students huddled around a pot-bellied stove in the laundry of the first floor. The rest of the building was dark and chilled. Below stairs, two other students were at work with a blow torch attempting to thaw frozen pipes. Fifteen toilets were frozen. Paint was peeling from walls and several windows were broken.

A five-ton whale floated ashore at Hampton, N. H., with a fatal wound in its side. Shore residents believed it had been killed by a depth-bomb.

Francis H. Van Wie, 58, the marrying conductor, is back in San Francisco to face a preliminary hearing on bigamy charges, and with two more wives to his credit. He also had two lawyers to defend him. The two new wives, who he admitted marrying, were Adeline, whom he wed in Oakland in 1917, and Martha, a Milwaukee girl with whom he marched down the aisle in 1920. Adeline and Martha boasted his total to 10, according to his own score card, but police insisted there were 12. On the train with Van Wie were two of his wives, Myrtle Deering and Josephine Bergman. "And didn't he snore though?" one of them said. "And in his sleep he would talk, saying, 'move to the front of the car; step lively!'"

A total of 8,859,737 civilians were employed by the executive branch of the Federal Government within the continental United States as of Dec. 31, a drop of 16,267 from the previous month, the Civil Service Commission reported today.

GROPPERGRAMS



One aim of the war is to destroy German cartels. It's the GI against the IG.

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UAW to Aim At Low Price Postwar Cars

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Donald Montgomery, consumer counsel for the CIO United Auto Workers, told the National American Wholesale Grocers Association meeting at the Drake Hotel, Wednesday, that labor's postwar objective is to keep prices down and wages up.

"We say that it is our business, as a union, what prices auto companies put on the cars we build," he said. "We say that the car consumers can't buy because of the price, are cars that we don't get jobs producing. It's just as simple as that."

Private industry can make the economic machine operate only by keeping prices down and wages up, he said, for "the American people must buy what they build or go bust. It isn't a moral issue; it isn't class warfare; it's arithmetic, the simple arithmetic of plus and minus."

Montgomery declared that we cannot begin to imagine or overestimate how far our productive capacities may go, once we have set about using, not stifling them.

"It has been suggested that we can crowd ourselves off the face of the land with the output of our factories if we use them fully year after year.

"Then we shall increase the output of service industries, and begin to add longer hours of leisure, recreation and education to the commodities we can produce by our hands and brains, if we will but use them," he said.

Downs 5 Tokyo Planes in Day

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UP).—Lt. Alfred J. Fecke, Wollaston, Mass., a Navy Hellcat pilot, destroyed enough Japanese planes in one day to make him an ace—five of them.

Fecke, the Navy revealed today, was leading a division of four Hellcat fighters in a flight to protect two damaged surface vessels, when a large formation of enemy planes attacked.

He immediately engaged a Japanese Frances (twin-engine bomber) and sent it crashing into the sea. He then dived on a V-shaped formation of six Hills (torpedo planes) and in rapid succession downed three of them. A moment later, he overtook a lone Jill heading for the clouds and dropped a flaming into the ocean.

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Is Our Homefront Geared?

THE amazing unchecked sweep of the Red Army toward Berlin tells us that the climax is near and the twilight of fascist rule in Europe is close behind.

A great force of boys and men representing almost every American family, is poised along Germany's western border. The recent "Battle of the Bulge" gave us just an indication of what it will be like when the go signal is given. The Germans will fight with the desperation of dying beasts.

More millions of Americans sprawled out over the vast Pacific expanse are now firmly established upon bases from which the great attack upon Japan's homeland is soon to begin.

The greatest battles and the hardest fighting are still before us. Victory will be sure and decisive and least costly in lives only if everything we have is fully mobilized, supplies flow uninterruptedly and abundantly, and if changes in battle conditions are met speedily with changes in armaments.

Are We Ready?

Is our home front poised, as it should be, behind our battle lines?

The President called for full manpower mobilization so our military leaders and every boy who dreams of coming home, would know everything would be thrown in for victory. Reactionary elements in Congress responded like lightning—with a demand for an open shop provision in manpower legislation. They placed their war against labor above the war against Hitler. Thereby they aroused labor's fear of even the limited May-Bailey service bill.

Another group of reactionaries placed their race prejudice above the country's interest, refusing to agree to a ban on racial discrimination in hiring.

While this type of sabotage is going on in Congress, a federal judge in Chicago rules that the President's power is limited in our economy so people like Sewell Avery of Montgomery Ward can defy the laws and the commander-in-chief and spearhead a movement to break down all war controls. The judge was guided to his conclusions not by the spirit of the laws empowering the President to mobilize everything for the war, but by dictionaries. He was not able to find a word in the laws that would cover "distribution," consequently the Ward empire distributing \$600,000,000 worth of goods to thirty million Americans annually is exempt from the war effort.

What this decision means, if allowed to stand, is obvious from the common conclusion that both Avery and those in the labor movement like Walter Reuther of the United Automobile Workers, draw from it. Avery rejoices in his legal sanction to defy a country at war. Reuther rejoices in legal sanction to wreck the no-strike pledge and the War Labor Board.

Part of the same pattern of disruption, is the disgraceful campaign of Southern poltax Democrats and the bulk of the Republicans to challenge the authority of the President to name a former vice-president to a Cabinet post. The real issue is the full-employment program that Henry Wallace really intends to press.

Effect on the Front

One can imagine the effect of such home front picture on a boy who is about to risk his life but who has all along pictured a homecoming to a better life. What is he to think of a judge who interprets laws from a dictionary? Or the gang that won't let Wallace take office? Or of a Reuther who takes advantage of such a court ruling to scuttle our wartime labor relations machinery? Or of the open shoppers and racists who sabotage manpower policy?

The people as a whole would not permit such acts of sabotage if the threat to the men on the fronts and to the welfare of the country was realized. America has to be aroused from complacency and made to see the danger.

Organized labor is obviously the force that can take a lead in this battle of the homefront, as it has on previous occasions. No decisions of a Judge or provocations of an Avery or a Reuther should be allowed to deter the people from a true win-the-war and win-the-peace course.

The WLB should not be abolished but supported so it can assume decisive authority and power to act upon disputes with dispatch. Public opinion should be mobilized for reversal of Judge Sullivan's ruling. The May-Bailey manpower bill, and only such amendments as help make it constructive, should be supported. President Philip Murray's proposal for a labor-management-government conference on manpower should be called. The President should be upheld on Wallace.

Those are the immediate issues upon which the country must be aroused. Only in that manner can the people assure the men at the fronts that the country is not complacent but is really behind them.

LAST RESERVE



To Tell the Truth

The Russians and Classic War

by Robert Minor

NEWSPIRERS seem with astonishment admiration for the modern Iliad of Russian arms. They speak at last of ourselves and the Russians as "We." They repeat what American soldiers say in the foxholes about "Uncle Joe's boys." They grant wholeheartedly that "the Russian successes are so vast and far-reaching that they change the whole military situation in Europe."



In this the newspapers are serving the good of the country. A significant augury of increasing and sound vitality in our United States has long been the fact that its cultural life, from Hollywood through the gamut of the arts, shows a capacity to resist the flabby corruptions of the Vichy kind. Why need our press remain an exception, other than of course, Hearst, Patterson, McCormick and the Army and Navy Journal?

OF ALL comments the most interesting is from the Washington bureau of the New York Sun, which caps the general praise with the remark that "some experts feel that the plans for this campaign in the east may well become a classic in the textbooks of war which are yet to be written."

Read these words over again, and think twice.

Pray, what is a "classic"?

WHOOVER plays with the idea that the present gigantic military achievements on the Allies' eastern front are something arising off the main highway of the development of military science, is doing an ill service to our country and its present and future military officers. Those Russians performing such "incredible" deeds are the direct heirs to the scientific lore gathered through the centuries of the world's experience in war.

Those who wandered into by-paths away from the main highway of military science are the Maginots who supplied the required illusions of "military" theory to fit the stupid thinking of the Paris stock exchange, the Liddell Harts who became "authorities" by supplying the Cliveden school of betrayal in England with the "strategy" that would "reduce the fighting to the slenderest possible proportions," and named it "the British way in warfare." And the Nickersons in

the United States who tried to induce our student officers to distrust the classic teachers who "stubbornly identified the idea of war with that of the utmost violence." And on the other side of the Rhine the megalomania of an illiterate former espionage agent of Ludendorff, Corporal Adolf Hitler, which replaced the science that had been led by Clausewitz, with the results that you see.

It is not the Russians who deserted the classics of military science, but the British and the French, and to some degree ourselves.

As British classic political economy was abandoned more than a century ago and replaced by vulgarized literature aimed at arresting the development of the labor movement, so our classic military science lately gave way to cheap-jacks who could furnish "military theories" to justify the policy of the "cordon sanitaire," for the corruption of Poland and Romania and Finland as "battering rams," as Lenin said, against the Russia that is now proving our essential military ally.

No military schools in the world give closer study to the classics of military history and theory than the Russian Soviet schools. Significant it is that splendid translations of Clausewitz, the best of the great writers who analyzed the lessons of the Napoleonic wars, were in use in the Soviet schools many years before there even existed a fully intelligible English translation of this most important of all classics of military literature. Marxists, regarding war as "the continuation of politics by other (i.e., forceful) means," have looked upon military theory as "the borderland of political theory." Interesting that when an American encyclopaedia wanted the best specialist to write its technical articles on war, the selection fell upon Frederick Engels, one of the two first founders of Marxism.

I have in my hand a text book used for instruction in the Russian military schools: "F. Engels: Selected Military Writings, in two volumes, Vol. I, State Military Publishers, Moscow, 1937." Besides articles on the larger aspects of military theory, it contains chapters on The Army, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Fortifications, The Navy and The History of the

Rifle. There are chapters on The Attack, Battle, Mountain Warfare and studies of three great historic battles—the first serious defeat of Napoleon at Aspern, the battle of Austerlitz in 1805, a victory of Napoleon of which Engels said "a marvel of strategy, it will not be forgotten as long as war exists"; and the Battle of Borodino in September, 1812, after which Napoleon made his way to Moscow, but which old Kutuzov always contended was Napoleon's defeat.

The technical articles, e. g. on the seven great armies of Europe in this volume were written for the New American Cyclopaedia, except the one on Rifled Cannon, which Engels wrote for his friend Marx to send under his own name to the New York Tribune in the hope of getting \$4.85 for it while Marx was busy writing Capital and very hard up.

ARE the Russians breaking new revolutionary trails, unprecedented in military science? Monumentally so. But people are confused by not knowing the relation between the accumulated culture of mankind, on the one hand, and the revolutionary development of history on the other. Reactionaries teach that these are opposites, that the latter destroys the former. But the truth is as Lenin stated it in 1920, in correcting that error in Lunacharsky, Minister of Education. Lenin reminded him that "Marxism has conquered its world-historical significance" precisely because it "did not at all reject the priceless conquests of the bourgeois epoch, but, on the contrary, assimilated them and elaborated all that was precious in more than 2,000 years of development of human thought and culture."

Yes, military science is human culture when used for freedom.

The greatness of the Russian blows on the German savages on behalf of civilization is due to their revolutionary strength, yes. But that revolutionary strength includes first of all their capacity to assimilate the culture of the ages.

The Russians—yes, we may say "we"—are making the classics grow. And what is the final claim to the title of "classic" war? In that it leads to the end of war.

Worth Repeating

EL PASO TIMES of El Paso, Texas, pays tribute to Red Army in the Good Morning box at the top of its front page (issue of Jan. 23), as follows: Thousands of American lives are being spared by the killing of Germans in the big winter drive of the Red Army. How can Americans keep berating such a great ally as Russia has proved herself to be?

Today's Guest Column

THE name of William Jennings Bryan is inextricably wound with Clarence Darrow, the great criminal lawyer, because of the Scopes case when Darrow defended the Darwinian theory on the origin of man and the Great Commoner bitterly resented science's conclusion that his ancestors were monkeys.

In contrast with the interview I had with the Great Commoner at the conclusion of which he wanted a \$50 check for it, was an interview I had with Darrow.

As in the Bryan incident I do not remember just what the subject was. All I recollect is that I had heard he was in town and since he was always good copy I probably cooked up some reason for an interview, either about criminals or about civil liberties in which he was interested. I called him at his hotel, told him what paper I was from and said I'd like to see him.

"Come on up," he said. "Any time. I want to do a little reading so I'll be in all afternoon."

He greeted me at the door, looking deep into my eyes and smiling as if greatly amused.

"Have a seat, my boy," he said and sank into one himself, stretching his legs out comfortably as he leaned back in his chair almost in



by John L. Spivak

a reclining position, and resting his hands on a slightly protuberant belly which formed a little knoll in his middle.

"WHAT'S the interview about?" he drawled and closed his eyes. When I finished telling him he raised the lids of his eyes sleepily.

"Make a good story," he said heavily. "Will you get any money out of it?"

I was a bit puzzled by the question. "Not any extra money, if that's what you mean," I said finally. "I'm on a salary. I get paid whether I get the interview or not."

He closed his eyes again.

"Why should I give you the interview?" he asked drowsily. "I can write it myself and sell it to a magazine and make some money."

There was no answer to that and I sat silent. I had never interviewed anyone before who viewed the granting of an interview from that angle. I recollect wondering what sort of a guy he was to want the \$100 or \$200 he would get for an article since he had not long before successfully defended two youngsters in Chicago charged with murder and had got a fabulous fee for it. At his age even if he had not had any money before he would never have to worry about it again.

"I guess that's that," I said and reached for my hat.

Tales I Never Told—The Man Who Considered the Reporter

"Now, if you were going to make any money out of it," he drawled again, taking no note of my rising. "I wouldn't mind giving you the interview. I'd like to see you get it and sell it and make yourself some extra money."

"No, sir," I said. "I'm working for the paper and it would have to appear there."

DARROW'S eyes opened slightly. "I suppose," he said, as I stood there uncertainly since he was still talking, half to himself, "it'll look pretty bad for you if you get back to the office without a story."

"I don't think so," I said.

"Your editor knew you were coming to see me?" he continued, eying me through slightly opened and drowsy lids.

"Oh, yes. I told him I was coming up to interview you."

"M-m," he said closing his eyes again. "Won't make you look so competent if you get back without a story, will it?"

He was apparently going through a struggle of compassion for a reporter who might get a black mark against his record and disinclination to give an interview which he himself could write and sell;

"I don't imagine so," I said.

"Probably wouldn't do you any good if you went back without the story," he mused and then added:

"I have enough money anyway. Let's sit down, son, and ask your questions."

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Reader's Digest Fears Democracy

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I was present at the Town Hall discussion on the subject "Is Communism a Menace to Our American Way of Life?" Unfortunately I was one of those who before the so-called "debate" registered my position as believing that communism is no menace, and, therefore, could not get the floor to ask a question, although sitting in the third row staring the Moderator right in the eye.

In practice we see that communism is a menace to fascism and fifth column elements in our country. In the unions the Communists have been the backbone in helping the labor movement make its great contribution to our war efforts.

The symposium which the Town Hall arranged and its unprincipled personnel had reason to believe the democratic forces which they linked with communism is a menace to them. With the defeat of fascism these elements which you parade to the public will be forced to go out of the public scene. Perhaps Reader's Digest is feeling the pressure of democracy, and hence the menace which democracy has for anti-democratic institutions which the Reader's Digest undoubtedly represents.

M. D.

Protests KKK

'Birth of a Nation'

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I wish to express not only disapproval but disgust for the showing of "Birth of a Nation" at the Museum of Modern Art. Misrepresenting the facts of the Reconstruction Era in the South as it does, and consequently reinforcing anti-Negro feelings in this country (which incidentally will assume greater proportion after the war) this film is a dangerous reactionary statement.

At a time when the defeat of fascism should be uppermost in everyone's mind, it is incredible that this picture should be shown even for the cultural reason mentioned in the program.

NORMAN LEWIS.

Six Big Corporations Run by Wallace

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

One of the most utterly false pieces of propaganda put out against Henry Wallace is his "lack of experience." Why, this man headed six big lending corporations in the Department of Agriculture, at a most critical time from 1933 to 1940. More than that, he established these corporations in addition to doing many other things in the agricultural field. There are few men in public life who have had as many administrative responsibilities as Wallace during that period. This is a sample of the lies our semi-fascist press can get out against the President.

CLEM BECK.

FOR Depression

Newark, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Suggested slogan for the anti-FDR gang in the anti-Wallace fight: "Vote against Wallace and FOR Depression."

CARL R.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

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Views On Labor News

THE Soviet Union's aloofness and AFL representative Robert J. Watt's antics, are still the main points of interest at meetings of the ILO, judging by dispatches from London where the governing body of the International Labor Organization is meeting.

It will be recalled that some months ago, when the ILO held its unproductive conference at Philadelphia, Watt carried on like a spoiled kid in his own playroom. Some of the guests from a score or so of other lands, looked on with amazement as he screamed for admission of his playmates from the fascist government sponsored Argentine unions, called the Soviet Union names and cried for a soft peace for Germany.

It will further be recalled how Vincent Lombardo Toledano placed Brother Watt across his Mexican knee and gave him a sound spanking for wanting to play with those Argentine phonies. And then, Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, also departed from the customary decorum of a guest, and walloped Watt around a bit for his intentions regarding Germans.

THE trouble is, however, that AFL leaders, far from boxing Watt's ears for his behaviour, praised him to the skies. In fact, it developed that Watt was only giving an



by George Morris

indication of AFL policy as it has revealed itself since then.

Now, at London, when some members of the governing body again asked why the USSR isn't in the ILO, Watt is reported to have sneered back that since efforts were made to bring the Soviet Union in and nothing came of them why even discuss the matter. "So what?" said Watt, informing his listeners that this is an American expression.

He found no support. Carter Goodrich, the U. S. government delegate, Toledo and others stressed the importance of having Soviet participation. Bigger heads than Watt know well of the fundamentals connected with Soviet participation. As at Philadelphia, they are again voicing the feeling that without USSR participation the ILO is doomed to mean nothing.

An editorial in the Soviet newspaper Pravda made it clear that the ILO must be a United Nations body, completely divorced from the defunct League of Nations machinery and policy. In that connection, Pravda objected to membership of some of the so-called neutrals and such great "democracies" as Argentina. Pravda also demanded an organization that makes effective decisions, such as only an authoritative United Nations body could be. The ILO, in the main, has been compiling a set of fine reports and resolutions that are nothing more than advice to participating governments. Finally, Pravda objected to an

organizational set-up that gives labor only a fourth of the voting power in the ILO.

THOSE in the ILO who know the score, know that the issue is one of either remaining as a talk shop or getting down to brass tacks for an effective world organization on questions of labor relations policy, working conditions and standards. They also know that affiliation of far more than the USSR is involved. There is the CIO, and a whole string of new European governments, to be taken into account. The ILO will never mean much with a bunch of phonies-in-exile cluttering up its committees.

The USSR's position is also a challenge to the entire capitalist world. Despite the hue and cry about low standards in the Soviet Union, that country insists upon effective world codes regarding wages, working conditions, management-labor relations, social security, etc. Far from being afraid to compare its conditions, the Soviet Union is taking a lead in a world-wide uplift of standards.

Watt made a sap out of himself again at London when he jumped up to object to the assertion of Sir Frederick Leggett, British government representative, who pointed to the Soviet trade unions as models in regard to interest in high production. Watt was wounded beyond words. His crowd doesn't even recognize the existence of Soviet labor unions and their 27,000,000 members. And to have this thrown into his face by the British government representative, a man of noble rank? Watt couldn't take it!

Science Notebook

L. FRANCES SLANGER waded ashore in France on D-Day plus four. She wore trousers, an Army jacket, leggings, high boots, helmet, and gas mask. On that day she and her companions worked in wet clothing and finally fell asleep exhausted on the ground without barrack bags.

The lieutenant admired the heroism and guts of the doughboy. She wrote to Stars and Stripes that "the wounded don't cry. Their buddies come first. The patience and determination they show, the courage and fortitude they have, is something awesome to behold."

Nurse Slanger wrote her feelings about GIs—but in effect it became an accurate description of herself. On the day her letter was printed, she was struck down by a Nazi shell fragment while aiding the wounded. They buried her in a military cemetery in Belgium, with her dog tag and Jewish Star of David above her grave.

This brave woman had joined 40,000 other feminine heroines in the United States Nursing Corps who are giving so splendidly of their skills and services. These women have given up powder puff, lipstick, nail polish and sheer hose for the one-piece coverall, the helmet



by Peter Stone

and GI shoes.

For them the facilities of modern civilization have given way to the tent and fox-hole. The helmet serves as the drinking fountain and wash basin. Cool climates and steam-heated apartments are replaced by temperatures of ten below or 110 above zero. They crawl on their stomach, elbow and knees. They are often under enemy fire. But they bring healing. They are morale boosters and antidotes against loneliness common to a soldier's life. Many are volunteers for evacuation hospitals, most advanced units at which women are permitted to serve.

The Corps' record is embodied in the 97 percent of our wounded who reach hospitals and live.

ONCE in the air, the flight nurse is in complete charge of her patients. She is trained to counteract the effects of high altitude, readjust splints, administer sedatives or stimulants, arrest hemorrhage, treat shock, administer oxygen and do everything a physician does, except operate.

Nurses serve on hospital trains, designed for use in transporting wounded men from evacuation hospitals to ship. One type of train is made up of ten cars, of which six are fitted up as 16-bed wards. Each ward has an emer-

Lt. Frances Slanger Carried Through

gency operating area and double-sized doors which accommodate stretchers.

Army nurses are located at about 40 bases outside the United States and 527 posts within the country. The Navy assigns its nurses to 27 countries all over the world. But despite the efforts of these 40,000 women, the need becomes ever greater. The casualty lists have risen from 26,000 to 45,000 with a rise of only 2,000 in nursing personnel. Both the Surgeon General's office and President Roosevelt have called on Congress for a draft of nurses.

PARTIAL solution to this problem could be found by dropping the color bars. There are more than 9,000 Negro nurses, members of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses that are willing to join the Nurses Corps, but are prevented by racial quotas. Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, president of the association calls for the elimination of this Jimcrow attitude. She believes that "it doesn't make much difference to a wounded man whether it's a white, yellow, brown or pink nurse who is helping keep him alive."

The color bars to the Nurses Corps must be dropped. A draft of nurses is also required to give our fighting boys everything that they are entitled to. Both objects can be accomplished in the formation of a mixed Nurses Corps named in honor of Frances Slanger.

FOR Depression

Newark, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Suggested slogan for the anti-FDR gang in the anti-Wallace fight: "Vote against Wallace and FOR Depression."

CARL R.

Why Do Certain Tories Fear A Public Trial of Nazi Criminals?

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

Behind the failure to send Herbert C. Pell back to London as the American delegate on the United Nations War Crimes Commission lie much bigger and weightier issues than a mere \$30,000 appropriation by Congress.

The plain fact is that the United Nations are again divided on a fundamental problem in Europe, this time the treatment of war criminals—not only the heads of the Nazi government, but also the secondary leaders of the Nazi Party, the SS men and all other Germans who took part in the murder of Jews and the nationals of the various allies in Europe.

Here are some facts to bear in mind, before we examine the issues involved:

A United Nations War Crimes Commission had been functioning in London until the beginning of this year. Lord Cecil Hurst, was its chairman; Herbert C. Pell, a former minister to Hungary and Portugal, was the American delegate. In reality, it was an Anglo-American commission, though delegates from the smaller allies attended. The Soviet Union was not represented.

After month-long debates on what constitutes a war criminal, and how much criminals should be tried, the British chairman, Lord Hurst resigned in the first days of January.

It turned out that this limited commission had favored an international court, or tribunal, to prosecute the heads of the Nazi state for crimes. In addition it was proposed that Nazi or fascist leaders of any European country who were guilty of crimes against their own nationals on grounds of race and religion should also be tried.

The commission inquired of the British government last May, and again last September, what its attitude was on these proposals. In both cases, the British Foreign Office was silent.

Now, the American delegate, Mr. Pell, reveals that he will not return to London. Ostensibly, Congress neglected to provide some \$30,000 for his expenses. But as he himself says, that "is just damned nonsense."

It also seems that high American officials sympathize with the British Foreign Office position, but, as Pell declares: "I know it wasn't the White House that was dissatisfied."

The British position is apparently as follows: they want to arrest men like Hitler, Goering or Goebbels, but they don't want an international tribunal to put them on trial.

The British Foreign Office favors what it calls a "political decision," something like the treatment of Napoleon, instead of a legal trial before an international court.

DO THEY FEAR THE LIGHT?

This sounds quite fine, since it suggests that the Hitlerite leaders will be arrested and shot with much ado—until you think about it a bit.

And then you realize that the British Foreign Office does not want a public trial since it fears the political effects of the revelations that might develop. The British Foreign Office covers up this fear by suggesting that there is no international code under which heads of state can be tried for crimes against humanity. Hitler, you see, is still considered a head of a state.

As the N.Y. Times reporter from London declared on Jan. 15:

"Critics of this attitude allege that what Conservative politicians fear is that in a regular trial their own past praise of fascism or endorsement of Nazi leaders might be quoted against them."

The issue raised by Mr. Pell is subsidiary to the above. He insisted that the Nazis must be tried for the crime of anti-Semitism against German Jews. Evidently, not only the British Foreign Office, but also

high State Department officials disagreed with that. Anti-Semitism, as they see it, is not a crime, but a matter of personal taste!

Well, what shall we make of all this?

First of all, it is legalistic nonsense to say that heads of states can't be tried. Soviet authorities have exploded this argument; so have bodies like the National Lawyers Guild on Jan. 14 and authorities like Sheldon Glueck.

NEED FOR EDUCATION

Second, it is very important for the complete destruction of fascist ideas and influence throughout liberated Europe that public trials of war criminals should be held. It is not only a matter of justice, but of educating millions of people (whose heads are still full of Nazi ideas) on the enormity of the crimes committed in this war.

The trials in Kharkov and Lublin, like the current trials in Bulgaria and Romania, or the trials in France are part of the battle to erase the influence of fascism, as well as the men responsible for fascist atrocities.

And anti-Semitism must be blasted as a crime, a crime which Nazis committed against German Jews, similar to the crimes committed against Czechs or Poles or Yugoslavs or Ukrainians.

As Sheldon Glueck points out in yesterday's PM, a legal case can be made for such a position; since the Nazis themselves declared the German Jews to be "stateless" and therefore cannot claim that the treatment of these Jews was a mere internal affair.

But even more important is the need to make millions of people realize that anti-Semitism is a major weapon of fascism; we will not have routed fascism until the trials of war criminals help make this clear.

Naturally, this does not mean that such public trials have to be bogged down in legalisms, or drawn out into a travesty of justice like the trials of our own seditionists in Washington last year. The criminals can have their lawyers, can testify... and yet the whole procedure can be relatively snappy.

I won't pause to take space on the issue of whether Nazi underlings can escape responsibility because they were taking orders from above. The question is not how many Germans or other fascists shall be punished, but of exemplary punishment of the most representative figures of Nazi imperialism. And one final point

We can only imagine what the peoples of Europe think of this elaborate finagling, or what the Soviet government thinks. As it is, the French are alarmed over the American treatment of German prisoners, and the Soviet Union has been watching in eloquent silence and with great patience the fiasco of British policy in Italy, or the insistence of Great Britain in preserving quislings and reactionaries in Greece.

If, on top of all this, our own country or Britain should become protectors of arrested Nazi leaders, or defenders of hundreds of thousands of the lower functionaries and officers of the German fascist machine—the mutual trust of the United Nations would be at stake.

The USSR is not bound by this crisis in the London commission; it is going to pursue the Nazi criminals wherever they are, and put them on trial. There is no point writing exhortations in the Sunday Times magazine on "trusting Russia and expecting to be trusted"...

and no point talking about "winning the peace" unless we all realize the necessity of exposing fascism, trialling its leaders, punishing all its dupes and mercenaries.

War Criminals Must Be Punished—Grew

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UP).—Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew reiterated today that this country's policy toward Axis leaders and their henchmen who are guilty of atrocities is "to bring them to the bar of justice."

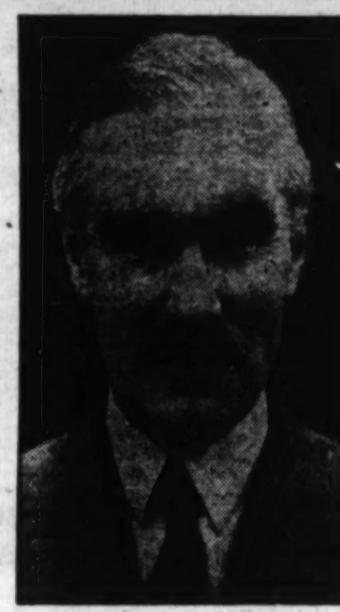
Grew's statement was in answer to questions about war crimes in view of the announcement that the American representative on the War Crimes Commission, Herbert C. Pell, will not return to London. "There has been a considerable amount of speculation broadcast and published concerning the United States' position on war criminals," Grew said at a press conference.

"Our position has been repeatedly stated by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

"It is unchanged today. It is the policy of the United States to see to it that Axis leaders and their henchmen guilty of atrocities shall be brought to the bar of justice. We in this government have our minds on this subject. We have a program. It is comprehensive and forthright."

The official reason given last week for Pell's failure to return to London was that Congress had failed to appropriate the necessary money. Pell told reporters, however, he

thought that was "nonsense" and that the reason was dissatisfaction with his belief that the Nazi Gestapo should be punished for crimes committed against German Jews.



JOSEPH C. GREW

Urals Plant Shell Output Rises 1,800% in Year

By JOHN GIBBONS

Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Jan. 29.—More output of war materials, rather than reconversion, is being emphasized in Soviet industry. That was the sentiment expressed in a collective letter to Marshal Stalin by one-and-a-

half million employees from the Chelyabinsk, Molotovsk and other regions in the Urals have achievements to their credit no less outstanding than Sverdlovsk.

"We are glad to report," said the men and women war workers from the Urals arsenal, "that during 1944 the productivity of labor went up 20 percent. We are determined to gain even 10 percent more output during 1945."

While the exact figures for 1944 tank output are not available, this Sverdlovsk letter discloses that tank production exceeded the year's schedule. The letter was more explicit about shells and cartridges, and says that 18 shells were produced in 1944 for every one shell turned out in 1943.

UP SEVEN TIMES

At the beginning of the war, Sverdlovsk housed one of largest machine building works in Europe, known as "Uralmash." Tank production in Uralmash, according to manager Boris Muzruk, has increased seven-fold as compared to 1940.

An interesting feature of the Uralmash wartime development is the fact that its fuel supply is derived from the local coal deposit and subjected to underground gasification and piped to the factory without requiring the labor of a single underground worker.

In reviewing the industrial progress during 1944, Pravda noted that

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 25¢ per line. (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tomorrow Brooklyn

FUTURE OF EUROPEAN JEWS? Hear Raymond Arthur Davies. Wednesday, Jan. 31, 8:30 p.m. Erasmus High School, Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Ausp.: Jewish Peoples Fraternal Organizations.

Citrine Reports Tomorrow on Athens Visit

Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress who has headed a British labor delegation to Greece, will report on the delegation's findings at an emergency TUC meeting tomorrow in London, it was reported here.

Sir Walter's group reportedly conferred with "left wing Greek labor leaders" and is "not unhopeful" that Greek labor problems will be solved.

The identity of these "left-wingers" is not clear from yesterday's Associated Press Athens dispatch.

Nor is it specified whether Sir Walter was invited to witness the Greek government's current exhumation of corpses supposedly of prisoners and hostages taken by ELAS, "Katyn Forest massacres."

While British trade unionists await Sir Walter's report with interest, Allied Labor News reported yesterday from London that unionists concur with an editorial appearing last week in Reynolds News.

"If the delegation is limited to a flying visit to Athens," the liberal weekly declared, "and allowed to see no one but British and Greek officials and phony trade unionists, they might just as well have stayed home."

The delegation's optimism was also belied yesterday when the London News Chronicle quoted Premier Nicholas Plastiras as saying that the Greek National Liberation Front, EAM, would not be admitted into a new cabinet.

Plastiras, evidently offering his regime as sole judge, added that he intends to punish "only" those guilty of civil or military crimes.

The premier indicated that elections may be held in Greece, and expressed belief that the Communists would make a poor showing.

Greeks Saved 30,000 Jews

When the Germans invaded Greece, the Christian population hid some 30,000 Jews in attics and cellars, and shared their meager rations with them.

This story was brought to this country by a Greek seaman after many hairbreadth escapes. Nick Harris, business agent of Local 6, AFL Hotel and Club Employees, passed it on to the Daily Worker.

Volos, Aegean coastal town 50 miles from Salonika, became a refuge for some 25,000 Salonika Jews when the Germans broke through in April, 1941, the seaman related. Some 5,000 to 8,000 Jews normally reside in Volos.

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DISCUSSION
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ELLA WINTER

Just returned from USSR, will speak on

SOVIET WOMEN AT WAR

A thrilling first-hand story of Russian women's part in the Red Army offensive

HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER

Author of "Let My People Go" and "Deep River" will speak on

American Women in Wartime

WEDNESDAY - Jan. 31 - 8:15 p.m. - BARBIZON PLAZA

ADMISSION \$1.20

Auspices: Committee of Women - National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 232 Madison Ave., N.Y.C. - MU. 3-2080

Byrnes, Hopkins Abroad on Missions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UP).—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes is out of the country, it may now be revealed. Security, however, prohibits any discussion of the nature of his trip.

Disclosure of his absence came shortly after London dispatches revealed that presidential aid Harry Hopkins was in the British capital last week and then went to Paris.

The dispatches said Hopkins was

acting as advance man for the Big Three conference, carrying messages for Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Gen. Charles de Gaulle and possibly Premier Joseph Stalin.

ALLIES AGREE ON FRENCH PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UP).—The Allies have completed initial arrangements to bring French in-

dustry back into the war effort and have given a go-ahead on production of two critical war materials, it was learned today.

Informed sources said the first contracts called for production of new army tires at the Renault plant near Paris and the Michelin plant at Clermont-Ferrand, and for production of cotton textiles, notably tent duck. These are two of the items on which production in the

United States is behind schedule. Supplies sent to France for war production, it was said, will be over and above the relatively small amount of goods promised the French economic mission under lend-lease.

Jean Monnet, head of the French mission, it was learned, has been granted services of 26 ships capable of transporting 260,000 tons every three months.

Lublin Aide Bares Truth of Bor Surrender

General Bor committed a crime perhaps greater than calling the August uprising in Warsaw without agreement with the Red Army and other resistance groups: he surrendered to the Germans unexpectedly just as help was approaching, and bears the responsibility for the resultant death of numerous patriots.

The inside story of what really happened in Warsaw last summer was related in Paris by Stefan Jedrychowski, representative of the Polish Provisional Government, and reported by Sonia Tomara in Sunday's Herald Tribune.

Bor called the uprising without advance notice either to the 1st Army which was 30 miles away or to the Peoples Army of Communists, Socialist and Peasant battalions and the moderate Polish Popular Army under General Skokowski, Jedrychowski related.

At the time there was no urge to need for a revolt, Miss Tomara's informant explained, because the Germans were anxious to seek Polish help against the Russians and even when few volunteers rallied to them, the Germans made no reprisals.

RALLY FOR STRUGGLE

Though they were unprepared and thought the uprising premature, leaders of the other resistance armies rallied and fought under General Skokowski. They were beaten back from Warsaw's center, from Praha, and other suburbs.

By Sept. 13 the Soviet and Polish Armies had reached the eastern bank of the Vistula. Two young girl lieutenants of the Peoples Army swam the river and brought news to the Polish First Army of the critical situation in the city.

Soviet planes responded with food and ammunition dropped from low altitudes. Allied planes dropped material from too high and much fell into German hands. Soviet and Polish artillery shelled targets designated by the resistance forces.

Four efforts by the Polish Army to cross the Vistula and bring direct aid to the patriots failed. But it was still possible to save many of the people.

SUDDEN CAPITULATION

"A strange thing happened at this point," Jedrychowski said. "Just as aid came near, the commanders of the National Army [Bor, outside Warsaw, and Colonel Monter in the city] decided to capitulate."

Troops of both the Peoples and the National Army were holding out in a northern suburb. At a military council, members of the People's Army suggested making a break to cross the Vistula on a certain day at 8 p.m. The Red Army agreed to shell the Germans violently at that moment and send means of transportation.

But, without warning the People's Army, men of Bor's National Army surrendered to the Germans that same morning at 8 a.m.

A few survivors swam the Vistula and that is how the story became known. The fate of those who capitulated is still a mystery. As to Bor himself, the Lublin government believes he is safe, inasmuch as he announced the Germans would be "humane."

In Memory of
ARTHUR PEER
Valiant Fighter for Democracy
Died January 30, 1938
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Stalin Champion 'Nazi-Killer,' Says GI Paper; Hits 'Double-Talk' of Army-Navy Journal

The Stars and Stripes, newspaper for the Army at the front, "looks at the record" and finds it fully answers the snide remarks in the unofficial Army and Navy Journal against the Soviet Union.

Says the Dec. 15 issue of The Stars and Stripes:

ARMY-NAVY JOURNAL VS. UNCLE JOE

Yesterday we looked at Britain's record in this war and compared it with the latest crop of rumors. Today let's look at our other comrades-in-arms, Joe Stalin and the Reds.

Monday's paper printed a statement from the unofficial Army and Navy Journal. "Since D-Day in France," it said, "greater pre-occupation has been shown by Russia in her Baltic and Balkan campaigns, intended to insure her security . . . than in the achievement of the prime objectives of our armies—prompt defeat of Germany." On the same day there was a front-page story headlined "Nazis Fleeing Budapest as Soviet Arc Closes In."

STALIN ADDRESSES WORKERS

Double talk or double dealing in high places is dangerous business. Rumor of skullduggery in high places is dynamite, too. Either way—the result is the same. Low growls. Suspicious stares. Then one day a Sunday punch—and we're off again. So let's see what Joe Stalin says on the subject. And let's take a look at the Red war record to date.

On Nov. 6 Joe Stalin talked to a celebration meeting of the Moscow Soviet of Working People's Deputies. Here are a few passages from his speech:

The past year has been a year of triumph of the common cause of the anti-German coalition for the sake of which the peoples of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States of America have united in fighting alliance. It has been a year of consolidation of the unity of the three main powers and of coordination of their actions against Hitler Germany. . . .

There is talk of differences between the three powers on certain security problems. Differences do exist, of course, and they will arise on a number of other issues as well. . . . The surprising thing is not that differences exist, but that they are so few, and that as a rule in practically every case they are resolved in a spirit of unity and coordination among the three Great Powers. . . .

To win the war against Germany is to accomplish a great historic task. But to win the war does not in itself mean to insure for the peoples a lasting peace and guaranteed security in the future. The task is not only to win the war, but also to make new aggression and new war impossible—if not for ever, then at least for a long time to come. . . .

Now remains its (the Red Army's) last, final mission; to complete, together with the armies of our Allies, the defeat of the German Fascist Army, to finish

off the Fascist beast in its own den, and to hoist the flag of victory over Berlin.

Our Allied leaders either mean what they say, or they don't. We believe they do—and that Stalin's record proves him to be the champion Nazi-killer of the world.

Reds have killed more Nazis than all the rest of us put together. So many, the statistics-sharks can't add them, human imagination can't envision them, German homes can't ever forget them.

U. S. WOULD CHEER

We don't think it matters much where you kill a German. Budapest, Berlin or Boston, he's one less threat today and to the future. If it's wrong for the Reds to chase Krauts across the Danube, then maybe it's wrong for us to move them across the Meuse. Maybe we should have waited and stopped the Wehrmacht on the Mississippi.

We're not concerned about where the Red Army goes—as long as it kills Germans en route. If Hitler captured Chicago, we wouldn't spurn Stalin's help in kicking him out. If Red soldiers could visit America, we wouldn't worry—we'd cheer.

Because they'd learn that we "capitalists" are human beings who covet not a man's fields, but his friendship. Not empire, but equality. Not power, but peace. And we'd learn that Reds aren't the black-whiskered, bomb-toting bolsheviks we read about when we were just getting old enough to listen to rumors and learn to hate.



The smoke's coming from Japanese ships peppered by American bombers over Hong Kong harbor. The bombers are U. S. Navy planes in Vice Admiral McCain's fast carrier task force.

Ask Big 3 to Ban Anti-Semitism

Adoption of a declaration at the forthcoming meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin outlawing organized anti-Semitism, was urged telegram from professor Emmanuel Chapman, chairman of the executive board of the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism.

Anti-Semitism is no longer the "internal affair" of any country, "we have learned from the tragedy of millions," Mr. Chapman said. "Anti-Semitism must be placed beyond the pale of decent society . . . Legislation, education, police enforcement" must be used to eliminate it.

The American people support the position of our President as contained in the statement of Feb. 9, 1944, that organized anti-Semitism was one of the two brutal devices used by the fascists to rule Germany and Europe, Prof. Chapman said.

"No greater contribution can be made to the future of mankind than the adoption of a forthright world position on anti-Semitism," the telegram stated. Such action

would place the United Nations further on their way to the "realization of the peace and prosperity prophetically proclaimed at Teheran."

Wireless to Allied Labor News

MOSCOW, Jan. 29.—Trade union organization has already made rapid strides in Serbia, Macedonia, Dalmatia, Montenegro and Vojvodine and in the liberated regions of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and a national conference of trade unions is being planned for the formation of a united trade union federation of Yugoslavia, it was reported here this week.

The movement for the establishment of a united trade union center for all regions and nationalities of Yugoslavia began at a meeting in Belgrade on Dec. 31, 1944 attended by 20,000 professional, industrial and government workers of Belgrade and other towns.

This meeting unanimously adopted a resolution emphasizing that the workers "must play an active part in the restoration of the national economy and in the building of a free, democratic

Federative Yugoslavia," and as its first step elected an organizing committee to rebuild the trade union movement.

The organizing committee first contacted workers of other districts and this resulted in a series of similar mass meetings throughout the country. On Jan. 10 the workers of recently liberated Novevad, metropolis of Vojvodina—Yugoslavia's industrial center—held a meeting which was so well attended that the huge hall used for the meeting was not large enough and a majority of those who came had to follow the proceedings through loud speakers in the adjoining streets. Dzuro Salai addressed the meeting on behalf of the Belgrade organizing committee.

"Milt was a battalion scout and had volunteered with three others to knock out the Japanese position," says the latest issue of the Vets' paper, the *Volunteer for Liberty*.

"They ran into four automatics and after Milt had knocked out one machine gun and pulled out a wounded comrade, he himself was hit. . . . A letter from his lieutenant (from the front) speaks for itself:

"Dear Wiener: I and my men have a great deal of respect and admiration for you and your courage.

"Sgt. Dobbs, Taylor and yourself have been recommended for citation, and I certainly hope that they see fit to award you an appropriate medal. It was certainly deserved.

"The boys and officers of the 2nd Bn. ask me about you, and are interested in your welfare. We are all pulling for you and hope for a speedy recovery.

"Sincerely,
LT. W. W. BENNETT."

School Lunches

During the 1943-44 school year, approximately 4,000,000 children in the 30,000 schools throughout the country took part in the school lunch program.

Hunger in Manila: An Eyewitness Account

By ALFONSO DENOGA
(Former Manila Reporter)

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Jan. 29 (UP).—Manila is a dying city today, stripped of its food by the Japanese and packed with almost 1,000,000 starving people whose only hope of life lies literally in early rescue by the American Army.

This is the state to which Japan's "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere" has brought my people in three years of occupation:

The children of Manila poke through the garbage cans for their food; scores die each day in the streets of our greatest city; the dead are buried naked and their clothing sold to buy a meal for the living.

Since Nov. 20 the Japanese have forbidden the importation of rice into the capital, and the people have been dependent entirely on a trickle of rice smuggled past alert enemy sentries.

I left Manila late in December after bringing in a little rice to help some of my friends there. The children then were roaming the streets

Army Meets Yale Man in a Luzon Town

SOMEWHERE IN LUZON, Jan. 29 (UP).—When Frank Hewlett, United Press war correspondent, halted his jeep in a village just taken by the Yanks, a barefoot Filipino approached, offered his hand and said:

"Yale, '36."

He was Vincente Alvarez Dizon, noted Filipino artist, faculty member of the University of the Philippines and prize winner in the art contest at the San Francisco Golden Gate exposition.

for their food, living on scraps gleaned from the garbage cans.

The city's cats and dogs had already been slaughtered and eaten. The only restriction the government put on their sale was that restaurants which sold these dishes had to mark them plainly for what they were.

Many of the men, women and

children hopelessly searching for food had festering sores on their bodies, but there were no medicines of any kind to be had. Before the inflation reached its height and before the American landing made the Japanese pesos utterly worthless, a single tablet of sulfathiazole sold for 120 pesos—\$60 at pre-war rates. A drop of iodine cost 30 pesos.

Even before the Japanese banned rice imports, the average Filipino's pay—set at a minimum of 100 pesos a month, which became the practical maximum—would buy only one meal.

GRAVES ROBBED

Clothing, furniture and all personal possessions were sold for food. If families didn't bury their dead naked, the graves would be robbed and the clothing sold. The result was a flourishing "buy and sell" racket in which many unscrupulous Manilans became rich—but rich in Japanese currency, which is now worthless.

Early last year, the Japanese-controlled government decided to permit each family in Manila to buy

enough rice for a year, on the basis of 240 grams (almost 8½ ounces) per person per day. But only the wealthiest could afford to buy up such quantities, and even if they had the money, stocks of rice throughout the country were so low that even farmers were living on thin rice gruel.

When the harvest began to come in last November there was hope for relief, but the Japanese promptly cut off Manila's supplies to assure adequate stocks for their Army.

The food prices in Manila shortly before the Americans landed tell what happened then.

One kilogram of rice (2.2 pounds) sold for 500 pesos; one kilogram of pork, 400 pesos; one egg, 50 pesos; one tomato, 30 pesos; one chicken, 600 pesos; all milk was reserved for the Japanese.

Since the American landing, only those who had hoarded some of the old Philippines currency or who still had some valuables left to barter could hope to buy food. At the most optimistic estimate, this may amount to 2 per cent of the city's population.



Navy nurses salute Old Glory aboard the first Navy combat vessel to be named for a woman. Lieuts. Dorothy Harkins of New Hampshire and Frances Duran of New Bedford, Mass., are shown on the new destroyer Higbee, named in honor of the late Mrs. Lenah S. Higbee, superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps. The vessel was commissioned at the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard.

Protestant Clergy Ask United Nations Parley

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29.—Protestant churchmen have sent a plea to President Roosevelt for a conference of the United Nations "at the earliest possible moment" to act on Dumbarton Oaks peace proposals.

The motion at the final session of the National Study Conference on the Churches and a Just and Durable Peace introduced by Chief Justice Norris C. Bakke of the Colorado Supreme Court called upon Protestant churches to "carry forward a concerted program of intensive study of the conference message with appropriate social and political action as an integral part of the program."

The Dumbarton Oaks plan was

advanced by Dr. William Ernest Hocking of Harvard University in a memorandum which stated:

"The Dumbarton Oaks proposals deserve acknowledgement as an essential step toward the peace we seek. They mark a genuine and important step in the direction of world cooperation and on that ground we recommend their united support by the churches."

"We feel that if these proposals are rejected, no world order or security organizations of any kind will be possible for a long time to come."

Raise Teachers' Pay, Unions Ask Fake 'Mothers' Rally To Nazi Cry for Help

By Federated Press

More than a dozen local unions have called upon Mayor LaGuardia to grant teachers a \$500 cost-of-living bonus, the Teachers Union announced yesterday.

Pointing out that living costs have gone up 45 percent since 1941 and that teacher's salaries have remained static, the unions asked for the increase in the best interests of the city's children.

"Teachers burdened by financial worries cannot give their best to our children," they said.

The unions included: the Furriers Joint Council; United Federal Workers, Locals 204, 140 and 21; Retail Dry Goods Employees, local 1102; Barbers and Beauty Culturists, Local 3; United Electrical and Machine Workers, Locals 1227 and 1225; United Auto Workers, Local 259; United Furniture Workers, Local 169, and Navy Chapter 24, Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Coincident with smashing Allied victories against the Nazis, We The Mothers, Inc., native fascist outfit here, is campaigning for immediate withdrawal of American troops from Europe.

Mrs. Lyrl Van Hyning, head of We The Mothers, told a Chicago Sun reporter that her organization was cooperating with "other groups and individuals," whom she refused to name, in a campaign to flood Congress with demands to "bring our boys home."

A letter sent to members of the organization said in part: "We believe that further participation in the war is inimical to the welfare of our country, as well as to the other small nations of Europe. This is the only realistic conclusion to draw from the fact of Britain and Russia's complete ignoring of the

Atlantic Charter and Mr. Roosevelt's laughing repudiation of it as a 'mere memorandum.'

Expanding on the letter, Mrs. Van Hyning said:

"Here at home when a businessman makes a bad venture, he doesn't throw good money after bad. The war in Europe is a bad venture. We don't know what we're fighting for."

We The Mothers, which claims 1,000 members in Chicago, is one of 28 organizations listed by the government in 1942 as used by the indicted seditionists to break the morale of American troops. Motherhood is not required for membership in the organization.

Negro Labor Part in War Work Found 280% Greater Since '41

'Yank' Reporter To Talk on Tito

Sgt. Walter Bernstein, correspondent for Yank and one of the first Allied newspapermen to interview Marshal Tito, will speak at the Tribute to Yugoslavia dinner on Wednesday, Feb. 7, 6:30 p. m. at the Hotel Biltmore, Zlatko Balokovic, dinner chairman announced yesterday.

Sgt. Bernstein will tell of conditions inside Yugoslavia and of the heroic struggle of the Yugoslav people against the Nazis.

Other speakers at the dinner which is sponsored by the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, include Louis Adamic, noted author and associate chairman of the Committee; Capt. Ivo Antunovic of the Yugoslav Merchant Marine; Senator James A. Murray of Montana and Warren G. Magnuson of Washington; and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

Songs of the National Army of Liberation will be sung by Zinka Milanov of the Metropolitan Opera Co. and Igor Gorin, assisted by the Yugoslav Chorus under the direction of Dr. Lujo Goranin.

War production records have been smashed by no "labor elite," but by an all-American team of white manpower AND black manpower, declares Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, in the current issue of the Chicago Defender, influential Negro weekly. This all-American team, adds McNutt, includes "the power of the handicapped, the power of the overaged workers and the power of woman-power."

Referring specifically to the Negro, McNutt writes:

"As never before, the tradition of exclusion has been hammered at in every state, in every community. Negro Americans, traditionally 'the last hired, the first fired' have been given their greatest job opportunity since the reconstruction period. In 1941, Negro workers made up about three percent of war labor; by September, 1942, the percentage was approximately 5.7 percent, and in January, 1943, about 7.4 percent. Today it is approximately 8.4 percent. These percentages are a graph of economic democracy in action."

This represents a 280 percent increase since Pearl Harbor in Negro labor's share in war work. McNutt sees the Negro as having demonstrated his "know-how in all the war industries." He sees the Negro's skills as "potentially convertible into the pay envelopes of peace." He sees hate strikes against Negroes as having thrown a "national spotlight on those resistant Americans who are either racist in their philosophies or confused or indifferent to the practices of economic democracy."

No American has a right, McNutt thinks, to a prejudice or to a confusion or an indifference that will impede the flow of war goods to the fighting Americans overseas." At the same time, however, prejudice cannot be swept away by fiat, by wishful thinking, by rhetoric."

"The new maturity of organized labor, both in the AFL and CIO, combined to facilitate the hiring and upgrading of Negroes in war production. If these new attitudes . . . are projected into the postwar, all workers will benefit, not only the Negro workers."

McNutt concludes: "The color line in industry is a line against democracy," and "the only lines that counted in making a ship, a plane, a jeep, a rifle, were the lines on a blueprint."

NEW YORK ODYSSEY

Waylaid by a Fire Hose in Eddie's Fish Bar

By JOHN MELDON

All I wanted to find out was, are we getting enough to eat in this fair city? or are we going hungry?

I thought the best place to start would be famed Washington Market downtown. It was.

Washington Market, a squat brown building, takes up a block between Washington, West, Fulton streets. The city built it and rents selling space, or stalls to individual retail merchants. The big market does a roaring business from morning till night, and despite some scarcities, is doing more business now than before the war.

The minute I walked into the place I was met by a fantastic variety of foods, and by the lusty, enchanting odor of a people's emporium.

I began my private probe of the food situation by walking slowly around the teeming corridors, lined with food stalls of every description.

I hadn't gotten far when an invisible, iron hand reached out and grabbed me. It was the odor of New England fish chowder. I'm a sucker for New England fish chowder. I turned cautiously, then avidly, and followed my nose to Eddie's Fish Bar, occupying a small corner niche near the Vesey St. entrance of the Market. I plunked down 20 cents on the counter for a bowl.

Eddie himself waited on me, although he employs four assistants. Eddie seemed to be sore about something. I eyed the corduroy duckhunter cap he was wearing and waited for my chowder. Then I noticed that a heavy fog seemed to be hovering on top of Eddie's gigantic ice boxes.

Several other chowder-eating patrons were spooning and watching the fog, too. So I made a mental note that I wasn't the only one in Washington Market at that moment who had an appreciation of the picturesque. Still waiting for my chowder I tried to draw Eddie into conversation:

"Does that fog always hang over your iceboxes?" I asked.

"What fog?" replied Eddie.

"Up there," I said, pointing, hoping I wasn't having hallucinations.

"That ain't fog," said Eddie. "We're on fire."

He shoved the chowder at me then, and leaned back on the oyster trough, looking at me as though I had set the joint on fire. I glanced wildly at the other customers. They were utterly unconcerned, so I figured, being a newcomer, Eddie probably was having his little joke for the day. But no. Positively no!

The Vesey St. entrance swung open,

and in marched 10 firemen, lugging

hose, axes and flashlight. A hose nozzle was shoved between me and my chowder and a big fireman looked casually at my bowl, rather hungrily, I thought, as he climbed over the counter. In a minute the firemen were crawling up on top of the ice boxes and the fire was out.

EDDIE EXPLAINS

Eddie went right on serving customers and the customers went right on eating. Everybody was tangled up in firemen, chowder and hoses, but nobody seemed to mind. I was determined not to be namby-pambyish, so I kept eating. Finally Eddie took pity on my bewilderment and said:

"Second time this week it's happened. Wiring between the roof and ice boxes . . ."

"Oh, I see," said I lamely. I walked away wondering why no one in the vast market had given the incident more than a glance. I went directly across the aisle to Snowitz and Lotstein, fancy Meat cuts.

"You Mr. Snowitz or Mr. Lotstein?" I asked a busy guy behind the stall.

"You OPA?"

"Nope," said I. "Did you see that fire across the way?"

"What're ya," he asked, "a fire inspector?"

"No, I'm just a curious spectator."

"You'll have to wait until Mr. Snowitz comes back," he said with finality, and went on weighing big chunks of meat.

I pushed my way diagonally through the crowd to the next nearest stall, a Mr. Jos. Lowy, Dressed Poultry.

"See the fire at Eddie's?" I inquired hopefully. Mr. Lowy leaned on the counter and tilted his summer straw hat.

"Eddie have another fire?" he asked very pleasantly.

TOO BUSY

So I came to the conclusion that if merchants in the Washington Market were so busy selling fish, pickles, oranges, fresh bread, peanuts, smoked meats, cheeses, canned goods that they didn't have time to notice a fire, albeit under their noses, there wasn't much hope of getting their attention long enough to get the lowdown on the food situation.

I decided I'd go over to 137 Center St., to the Research and Statistics division of the Department of Markets, where people might be more normal. They were. The chief of the division, Mr. Henry Renick welcomed me and turned me over to Mr. Tom Muldoon, a veritable wizard on foods.

Mr. Muldoon, an extremely pleasant chap, said flatly that the peo-

ple of this great city are probably the best fed in the world, and, except for periodic shortages, such as the current sugar dearth, this city eats enough every 24 hours to feed a good part of hungry Europe. He quoted some figures, and as he quoted, I tried to visualize the statistics in terms of mountains of butter, lakes of milk, and cows as big as the Washington Monument.

He said New Yorkers annually consume 199,000,000 pounds of butter and 320,000,000 gallons of milk.

(Back at the office later, I called the Waterworks Department and asked what 320,000,000 gallons would fill, and they said it would take up about one third of the huge Central Park Reservoir.)

We eat 97,000,000 pounds of cheese each year and every day we put away roughly 4,000,000 pounds of meat (or 1,500,000,000 pounds a year—that is, before the black market got its hooks in). We also consume 211,000,000 pounds of dressed poultry and 142,000,000 of live poultry yearly. Our fruit and vegetable consumption is a mere four billion pounds every year. These figures are based on 1943, and excepting meat and butter, they hold for today's consumption.

"No," said Mr. Muldoon thoughtfully. "There's no shortage in the real sense of the word. Just a tightening up here and there."



The LOWDOWN

Barrow for Commissioner? A Very Bad Choice

Nat Low

The sale of the Yankees still remains the major topic of discussion in the sports world—or what's left of the sports world—and we'd like to get off just a few more comments on the new situation.

For one thing, the reentry of Larry MacPhail into the baseball picture has made the departure of Ed Barrow from the Yanks a certainty, even though Larry magnanimously contends he'd like to see the aged Barrow stay on his job indefinitely.

With MacPhail's entry into the Yankee picture and Barrow's fadeout from it has come a chorus of calls from many sources that Barrow be made Commissioner of Baseball to succeed the late K. M. Landis. These calls come from somewhat sentimental sources in the sports-writing fraternity and while we have the greatest respect for some of the writers who are urging Barrow's election as Commissioner we cannot agree with them at all.

To us Barrow has always been one of the reactionaries of baseball and we cannot see how he could be of real, progressive service to the game. True his long tenure as head of the Yankees was fruitful but we have long wondered just how much of a contribution Barrow's was in the building of baseball's greatest organization.

He is neither imaginative or brilliant. He opposed many of the progressive steps taken by the game over the years—especially the vitally important question of night baseball. Even at this late date, long after night baseball has proved to be an immense success, Barrow remains adamant in his opposition to it with the result that the Yankees remain the single team in the majors who do not have arc lights.

Politically he is severely reactionary and we cannot ever forget how he had a CIO delegation which had come to urge him to sign Negro players, thrown out of his office. This action, brutal and of fascist character, revealed more clearly than anything else, how utterly deaf Barrow is to new ideas. There are many other magnates who are not willing to sign Negro players, but none of them ever dared to assail the proponents of this plan physically or in any other way. Even the non-saintly Branch Rickey didn't consider it wise to stoop to such tactics.

I suppose Barrow's greatest contribution to the success of the Yankees was in his ability to hand over responsibility to other men. Thus, he never once interfered with Joe McCarthy's actual running of the team and neither did he ever put an amateur finger into the wonderful farm system which George Weiss built up over the years.

They don't come any smarter than Larry MacPhail and the baseball world will long be amazed at the manner in which he pulled the Yankee deal.... And for such a ridiculously small price, too. Actually, when the figures are broken down, the Yanks are worth more than eight million bucks, not the two and a half million the three-man syndicate paid for them.... The Stadium alone, the most magnificent edifice in baseball, cost \$3,000,000 to construct and that, at prewar prices.

The purchase of the Yanks will go down as the biggest bargain in all sports history. By far.

One of the finest results of the whole deal was the lovely job Branch Rickey had done on him. You'll remember he kicked Dan Topping's football Tigers out of Ebbets Field with the hope of fielding his own team in Chick Meehan's new league scheduled to begin operating after the war. But Meehan had planned on having a team in the Yankee Stadium, too.

Topping, however, will undoubtedly move his Tigers over there thus killing all chances of success for the other league and now Rickey will have a cold, bare and quiet Ebbets Field all to himself these coming winters and doesn't that make your heart bleed for the poor man?

Cy Young Fans the Hot Stove

PEOPI, Ohio, Jan. 29 (UP)—Denton T. (Cy) Young, once known as baseball's most durable pitcher, shuffled his chair a little closer to the fireplace and warmed up to his favorite subject.

Outside the little farm house in this remote section of north-eastern Ohio, the freezing wind was howling across the snow-covered cornfields—a perfect day for the hot-stove league.

Young, now approaching his 78th birthday, was one of the greatest—if not the greatest—fast ball pitcher in the game's history, so Bob Feller of the Cleveland Indians was an appropriate topic.

Would the youthful speedball and strikeout artist come back from the navy with any of his former effectiveness? Wouldn't Feller's long absence from the game hurt him a great deal?

"Yes, being away so long will hurt the boy," the oldtimer said. He stretched his long legs out lazily and shifted his six-foot two-inch frame more comfortably in the easy chair.

"His muscles will relax, and he will face many new batters when he pitches again," he said. "Some of the batters he worked against in prewar days will have changed

their styles, too."

Young's comment on this point can be explained by the fact he was a great believer in continual hard work for pitchers. He was never idle, even during off-seasons. In winter months, he would do farm work or other outdoor labor to keep in shape.

The white-haired veteran, still agile enough in retirement to throw a baseball with some speed, recalled that Amos Rusie of the old New York Giants—"a great pitcher in his day"—stayed away from the game for a year but never made a successful comeback.

"A young man might come back, though," he added, after some meditation. "But I doubt very much whether he could without a struggle."

There hasn't been "very much" change in pitching since the spitball, emery ball and other pitches have been outlawed by the major leagues, although there is more "free hitting" nowadays, Young said.

He admitted, however, that the oldtime pitchers "had the best of it" because they worked with a "dark ball" while today's hurlers are served up new balls with almost every batter.

Cage Notes...

Army, Navy and Ohio State, apparently bent on making the basketball season an indoor repetition of the 1944 football campaign, have an excellent opportunity to gain the three top spots in the national court picture this week.

Army and Navy are the only undefeated teams left in the East and, although they began their schedules late, they have bowled over all opponents. Ohio State, loser of an early Conference game in the Big Ten, regained a tie for the lead over the weekend when the Iowa Hawkeyes lost their first game of the campaign, 43 to 42, to Illinois.

Army faces two major tests this week, playing West Virginia's classy Mountaineers on Wednesday and Yale's strong Ivy League entry on Saturday. The Cadets picked up two impressive triumphs last week, topping Penn State's defensively powerful Nittany Lions and the Coast Guard Academy.

Navy's top triumph to date was over the Duke Blue Devils, who lost 55 to 43 Saturday for their first defeat in collegiate competition. The Midshipmen come to New York Saturday for a game with Columbia's Lions, still considered one of the better Ivy League teams, despite recent reverses.

Ohio State is expected to maintain its pace as Big Ten co-leader with Iowa, opposing Wisconsin at home while the Hawkeyes entertain Michigan's Wolverines. If either falters, Illinois is in a spot to close in.

Tennessee defeated Georgia Tech to retain first place in the Southeastern Conference, while Kentucky, after winning 12 in a row, dropped its second game in as many weekends, 59 to 58 against Notre Dame's Irish.

Elsewhere in the East, Pennsylvania took over as leader of the Eastern Collegiate circuit by defeating Dartmouth 41 to 39, for its third win in four league starts. St. John's, the metropolitan leader with 11 victories in 12 starts, was idle, while the top independents, Temple, with 12 wins in 14 starts, Rhode Island State and Muhlenberg all picked up easy triumphs.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00 WEAF—Road of Life
WOR—News; Talk: Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music Box
WQXR—Alma Dettinger, News
11:15 WEAF—Rosemary—Sketch
WOR—Star Parade
WABC—Second Husband
11:30 WEAF—Star Playhouse
WOR—Quiz Wizard
WJZ—News; Music
WABC—Bright Horizon
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45 WEAF—David Harum
WOR—Tobe's Topics
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00 WEAF—News Reports
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamor Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15 WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNeills
WABC—Big Sister
12:30 WEAF—To Be Announced
WOR—News; the Answer Man
WJZ—News; Farm-Home Makers
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45 WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00 WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—H. R. Bughake, News
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15 WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WJZ—Woman's Exchange Program
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30 WOR—Phil Brito, Songs
WABC—Bernadine Flynn, News
1:45 WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—American Women's Jury
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00 WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—News; Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—John B. Kennedy, News
WABC—Joyce Jordan, M.D.
2:15 WEAF—Today's Children
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Two on a Clue
2:30 WEAF—Women in White
WOR—News; Never Too Old
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Request Music
2:45 WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00 WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Jimmy Carroll, Songs
WABC—Mary Martin
3:15 WEAF—Ma Perkins
WJZ—Appointment With Life
WABC—The High Places
WMCA—Adrian Rollini Trio
3:30 WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Talk—John Gambling
WABC—Sing Along Club
3:45 WEAF—Right to Happiness
WJZ—Studio Music
4:00 WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
WABC—House Party
WMCA—News; Ray Smith, Songs
7:45 WEAF—The Answer Man

From the Press Box

Bing Stuck Again? Rangers Still Blue

by Phil Gordon —

Once a sucker always a sucker they do say and you can say it of Bing Crosby, the singer and horseman. Bing, who is now in New Zealand as part of a USO troupe entertaining servicemen, yesterday paid 3,000 guineas (approximately \$10,200) for a yearling at the annual yearling sales in Wellington.

It was the highest price ever paid for a yearling in New Zealand and the horse will be kept there until the war ends.... Bing, who has sunk a near-fortune in unsuccessful attempts to get a winner, will have to win a lot of postwar races with this baby before he can ever get his purchase price back.

Two Canisius College basketball stars, Matt Mazza and Joe Rodriguez, were suspended yesterday for playing with an outside team.... The boys went from Buffalo to Toronto last Saturday to play with the Merriton-Thorold industrial team there.

Ronnie Northy, heavyhitting outfielder of the Phillies who has one of the best throwing arms in baseball, was inducted into the Army yesterday in Philadelphia a few hours after being accepted for military service.

His induction came less than a month after he was classified 4-F and nine days after the War Department ordered local draft boards to send to Washington for review all cases of professional athletes rejected for military service. Northy had previously been rejected for high blood pressure and a heart ailment. He hit 22 homers for the Phils last year.

The Rangers, although they were shutout twice over the weekend by the Toronto Maple Leafs, 3-0 and 7-0, are still only two points to the rear of the

RADIO

WMCA—Sid Gary, Songs
WHN—Johannes Steel, Comments
8:00 WEAF—Ginny Simms, Songs
WOR—Frank Singiser, News
WJZ—Ted Malone, Overseas
WABC—Big Town
8:15 WOR—Sunny Skylar, Songs
WJZ—Lum and Abner
8:30 WEAF—A Date With Judy
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Alan Young Show
WABC—Play—The Shining Hour
8:55 WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00 WEAF—Mystery Theater
WOR—Gabriel Heatter, News
WJZ—Gracie Fields Show
WABC—Inner Sanctum—Play
WMCA—News; Newspaper Guild
WQXR—Worldwide News Review
9:15 WOR—Real Stories
WQXR—Salon de Musique
9:30 WEAF—Fibber McGee and Molly
WOR—American Forum
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WABC—This Is My Best
WQXR—Music Festival
9:45 WMCA—My Story—Greater New York Fund Drama
9:55 WJZ—Short Story
10:00 WEAF—Bob Hope, Comedian
WJZ—Listen, the Women
WABC—Service to the Front
10:15 WOR—Paul Schubert, News
10:30 WEAF—Hildegarde, Songs
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Metropolitan Opera, U.S.A.
WABC—Congress Speaks
WMCA—Frank Kingdon, News
WQXR—Talk—Lester Velle
10:45 WABC—Behind the Scenes at CBS
WMCA—Eleanor Lansing, Songs
WQXR—Irish Songs
11:00 WEAF, WOR, WJZ, WABC—News
11:05 WJZ—William S. Galimore
11:15 WEAF, WOR, WJZ, WABC, WMCA,
WHOM—America Salutes the President's Birthday
12:15 WEAF, WABC—News; Music
WJZ, WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)
Daily Sunday
1 time07 .08
3 times05 .06
7 times03 .05
DEADLINE: Noon Daily. For Sunday
Wednesday 12 Noon; for Monday, Saturday 12 Noon.

APARTMENT TO SHARE (Manhattan)

GIRL to share uptown apartment. RL 9-9188, after 7:30 p.m., Apt. 2C.

HELP WANTED

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER for widow's home. Around 40 years old. No objection to widow with child. Write Box 192 care of Daily Worker.

MAINTENANCE MAN, caretaker for summer colony, good conditions, 45 miles from New York. Write Box 193, care of Daily Worker.



PAUL MUNI as Prof. Joseph Eisner, Frederic Chopin's celebrated teacher, in the Columbia Technicolor film *A Song to Remember*, a Sidney Buchman production now at Radio City Music Hall.

Segovia—a Master Guitarist

A guitar in the hands of Andres Segovia is like a violin in the hands of Heifetz. This was obvious last Thursday evening when Segovia, up from his home in Uruguay, opened his annual American tour at Town Hall.

Segovia makes of the guitar a solo instrument which—despite its limitations in dynamic range and variety of sound sequence—can produce Bach exquisitely. Unquestionably, he is a musician of fine taste and technical perfection; surely he is the top guitarist in this hemisphere. His choice of program, however, was fairly dull. People wanted to hear Bach and Haydn, Segovia

—L. P.

"specialties," but received instead a program of historical and new music which at the same time was uninteresting. After loud calls from the audience, Segovia played a Bach encore. The response was terrific.

The program included the Suite in A Minor by L. S. Weiss (1686-1750), Two Pavanas by Luis Milan (1535). Two Dances by Gaspar Sanz (1674), and several pieces composed expressly for Segovia. The artist performed with master musicianship but his audience wished he had played better and more familiar music.

—L. P.

Films for Red Army Day

Motion pictures featuring the Red Army will be exhibited as part of the Red Army Day celebrations, Feb. 23d in various cities and towns, according to Brandon Films Inc. Eight selected full-length documentary movie features and six especially arranged 30 minute programs are described in a special bulletin now being issued by this firm which also supplies U. S. combat and home front war information films in 16mm soundfilm.

Documentary films on the Red Army include: Ukraine in Flames, Day After Day, Russians at War, Black Sea Fighters, Soviet Frontiers on the Danube and others.

All of the films are available in 16mm from Brandon Films Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York City.

A New Frederick Douglass Book

International Publishers announces the publication, early in February, of Frederick Douglass—Tribune of His People, 96 pages, 35 cents. The volume contains selections from Douglass' writings and speeches dealing with slavery, Civil War and Reconstruction. It is edited, with an extensive introduction, by Dr. Philip S. Foner. The book is being published in connec-

tion with Negro History Month, in February.

International Publishers will also have ready soon Main Epochs in the History of the American Negro, by Herbert Aptheker. The volume will consist of four previously-published notable pamphlets by Mr. Aptheker: Negro Slave Revolts in the U. S., The Negro in the American Revolution, The Negro in the Abolitionist Movement, and The Negro in the Civil War.

A girl telegrapher who lost her right arm in the war has completed her elementary education and entered a technical school for telegraphers.

The adult schools are for workers who can come regularly to classes three to four times a week. The correspondence schools are based on the independent work of the student at home. At regular intervals he can receive guidance from experienced teachers on the school staff. These are group consultations: but if the student finds his work particularly difficult, he may apply for individual consultation.

AID TO INVALIDS

Every adult school has a library containing a large collection of textbooks, a reading room, physics, chemistry and biology, history and language rooms. The reading room is open from nine in the morning to 10 in the evening. Students are welcome to study there, and if they need assistance they can apply to the teacher on duty.

As the beginning of 1942 the People's Commissariat of Public Education decreed that special attention should be paid to the education of war invalids. There are special classes for them at the adult schools. The education of invalids confined to hospitals for long periods is entrusted to the correspon-

Pepsi-Cola's Art Contest

Opening of the Second Annual Portrait of America Competition, to all artists throughout the United States of America and its possessions, has been announced jointly by Walter S. Mack, Jr., president of Pepsi-Cola Company, sponsor for the annual event, and by Arthur Crisp, president of Artists for Victory, Inc., the organization of art societies under whose auspices the competitions and exhibitions are carried out.

A number of changes from last year's regulations characterize the forthcoming contest. Twenty (instead of twelve) pictures will become prize winners, a total of \$15,250 in cash to be awarded by Pepsi-Cola Company as follows:

First Prize, \$2,500 in cash; second prize, \$2,000; third prize, \$1,500; fourth prize, \$1,000; fifth prize, \$750; next fifteen prizes, \$500 each.

From these twenty prize winners, Pepsi-Cola Company will select twelve, and reproduce them in full color on a calendar dated for 1946.

Webster Aitken

Webster Aitken, concert pianist, will be heard in the second recital of his current series on Feb. 3, at 3 p.m. in Town Hall.

Puppetry Workshop At the Jefferson

A puppetry workshop course taught by Tobie Kaye and Hortense Sovetski has just been added to the Jefferson School curriculum. The course covers the technique of making and using simple hand puppets. Registration for the course is still open.

Wartime Adult Education in USSR

By SERGEI LEVIN

In old Tsarist Russia the people were kept in darkness and ignorance. A quarter-century of Soviet power eradicated illiteracy. But millions of adults who did not have an opportunity to get a secondary school education in childhood still go to school.

Before the war there were in the USSR about 10,000 secondary schools for grownups, with an attendance of 1,500,000 people—workers, office employees and collective farmers. The Soviet government spends hundreds of millions of rubles on adult education every year. In Moscow alone there are 85 such schools, as well as evening schools for young workers. Correspondence courses are arranged for adults who cannot attend school in person.

The number of students has been increased during the last three years by youths and girls prevented by the war from finishing their secondary education. They spend the day at the factory bench and the evening with their schoolbooks. There are also many Red Army soldiers on temporary leave, or demobilized as invalids, who are eager to improve their educational standard.

SPECIALIZATION

In 1942-43 hundreds of youths and girls from 18 to 21 years of age, working in industrial enterprises, graduated from the Moscow secondary correspondence schools. Their fellow students were older people, skilled workers with many years of experience, exempt from military service, who used their spare time to complete their secondary school education, with the intention of continuing their studies in schools of higher education, where they would qualify as specialists in some trade or profession.

Among those who completed their secondary education in 1943 was a Red Army man who used his six-months' sick leave for this purpose. Then there was Partisan K., who lost both hands fighting the Germans. While in the hospital learning to use his artificial hands he finished his secondary school education, and is now making good progress in the law faculty of Moscow University.

A girl telegrapher who lost her right arm in the war has completed her elementary education and entered a technical school for telegraphers.

THEIR LAUGHING SKIES



The number of evening students in the Soviet Union has been increased during the last three years by boys and girls prevented by the war from finishing their secondary education.

dence schools.

Qualified teachers conduct classes at the hospitals in general educational subjects: Russian, foreign languages, literature, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and history.

The invalids are helped to acquire the elementary knowledge necessary for greater progress in their particular jobs—accounting, fruit growing, bookkeeping, etc.; to

brush up on their old trades or acquire new ones; to prepare for entrance exams to technical schools, colleges, universities or other institutions of higher learning.

About 1,500 adult workers, office employees and wounded Red Army soldiers are now studying in the Moscow correspondence secondary school and its hospital branches. The teaching staff consists of 60 highly qualified specialists.

MOTION PICTURES

A Roaring Salute to the Dauntless Defenders of



2nd Big Week! STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 41st & 42nd St.

Anne BAXTER • John HODIAK
"SUNDAY DINNER FOR A SOLDIER"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture in Technicolor!
Plus on Stage—DICK ROBBINS • Maurice Risch
Delta Rhythm Boys • Louis Armstrong & Orch.
BUY MORE BONDS 7th Ave. & 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
145th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 10:15 A.M.
"A SONG TO REMEMBER"
PAUL MUNI • MERLE OBERON
introducing COENEL WILDE
A Columbia Picture in TECHNICOLOR
Spectacular Stage Presentation
Picture at: 10:30, 1:25, 4:25, 7:30, 10:15
Stage Show at: 12:25, 3:20, 6:27, 9:30

IRVING PLACE 14 St. & Union
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NOW PLAYING
MASHENKA Best Soviet Film since
"GIRL FROM LENINGRAD"
FRED ASTAIRE - GINGER ROGERS
"Story of Vernon and Irene Castle"

TODAY AND TOMORROW ONLY
One Inch From Victory
HITLER'S RUSSIAN DEFEAT ★ Also
HITLER'S CHILDREN
Plus latest news reel films from the Russian war front

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THE STAGE

LAST WEEK
JOSEPH GREEN PRESENTS JACOB BEN-AHIM'S PRODUCTION
WE WILL LIVE

Evenings (incl. Sun.)
Matinees Sat. & Sun.

NEW JEWISH FOLK THEATRE
SECOND AVE. AT 12th ST. • GE. 5-8996

LAST 6 WEEKS
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
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JACOBOWSKY the COLONEL

The FRANZ WERFEL-S. H. BENHORN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN

Louis CALHERN-Oscar KARLWEIS

MARTIN BECK 45th W. of 8th Ave.
Evens. 8:30, Matinees THURS. & SAT. 2:30

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N. Y. TIMES

LIFE WITH FATHER
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NYDIA WESTMAN

EMPIRE THEATRE, 8th & 40 St. PL. 6-8540

Evens. 8:30, Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30
(MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED)

ON THE TOWN
Prod. Directed by GEORGE ABBOTT
Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN
Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN & ADOLPH GREEN, Dances by JEROME ROBBINS

With SONO OSATO NANCY WALKER
ADELPHI, 54th St. East of B'way. CI. 6-5087

Evens.: Mon. thru Fri. \$1.20 to \$1.40; Sat. \$1.20 to \$1.40. Mat. Wed. & Sat. \$1.20 to \$3.00. Tax incl.

MICHAEL TODD presents
UP IN CENTRAL PARK

Book by HERBERT & DOROTHY FIELDS
Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS
Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG

CENTURY THEATRE, 7th Ave. & 59th St.
Evens. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

JOIN THE
MARCH OF DIMES
Jan. 14-31

Find 1941 Law Bars Jimcrow Here

Albany Discrimination Body Cites Civil Rights Statute

By MAX GORDON

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The sensational fact that discrimination in employment in private housing and in virtually all other phases of life has actually been a violation of New York State law since 1941 is disclosed in the report of the Special Legislative Committee on Discrimination, made public yesterday.

The report contains the proposed measure to set up a permanent five-man agency to enforce prohibition of discrimination in employment, which will be introduced tomorrow in both Houses of the Legislature.

In its introduction to this measure, however, the Commission contains an analysis of New York State laws dealing with discriminatory practices in which it maintains that the statute against violation of civil rights passed four years ago actually bars all forms of discrimination.

That means that the Jimcrow provisions of the Metropolitan Housing project, the barring of Negro baseball players from the big leagues and all other such practices are illegal in New York State today.

ANALYSIS OF LAW

The bill proposed by the commission reinforces this by specifically declaring discrimination in employ-

ment a criminal practice.

In its analysis, the commission report notes that Section 2 of Article 1 of the State Constitution declares that "no person shall, because of race, color, creed or religion, be subjected to any discrimination in his civil rights by any other person or by any firm, corporation or institution, or by the state or any agency or subdivision of the State."

The constitutional provision was implemented by law in 1941, which made violation of it a misdemeanor, subject to \$500 fine or one year in prison or both.

The commission then notes that civil rights has been classically defined by the courts to include "those rights which are the outgrowth of organization, the existence of which necessarily follows from the rights that repose in the subjects of a country exercising self-government."

It states in its report that the debates in the constitutional convention show that the convention "intended by the term 'civil rights' not merely rights which might be created by statute or proceed from government, but also those rights which precede government and are natural and inalienable in the individual as a member of the human race."

\$10,200 Fund for Hart Body Has No Pickings for Stoolpigeons

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House today approved a \$10,200 appropriation for the Hart Committee for the coming year—which won't take care of fat salaries for stoolpigeons and so-called investigators, in which the old Dies Committee had abounded.

It will provide \$3,900 for a clerk and \$2,640 ad \$2,100 for two assistant clerks and \$1,560 for a janitor who will actually be a messenger. This is about the same allotted to most standing committees.

Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss) angrily served notice that he would press for additional funds to hire an investigator and some assistants.

But Rep. John Cochran (D-Mo.) retorted that today's request had been agreed on by the committee chairman, Rep. Edward J. Hart (D-N.J.), and by Rep. Parnell Thomas (R-N.J.), the ranking Republican.

Cochran is expected to stand firm against permitting the committee to extravagant expenditures along the lines incurred in the heyday of former Rep. Martin Dies.

Mackenzie King Calls Canadian Election

OTTAWA, Jan. 29 (UP).—Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced tonight that Canada's first general election since 1941 would be called before April 17 as the result of unrelenting opposition by minority parties to his wartime administration.

Yanks Enter Reich at 2 More Points

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY, Western Front, Jan. 29 (UP).—Elements of the U. S. Third Army crossed the Our River into Germany at two different points today, one in the vicinity of Oberhausen, eight miles south of St. Vith. [See earlier story on page 3.]

Rep. Frank Hook (D-Mich) today introduced a resolution designed to prevent the Hart Committee from committing all the mistakes of its predecessors.

Hook's resolution would require all House committees to approve reports at a formal meeting, and would bar members of investigators from making lectures or writing articles for personal profit.

This was a direct slap at the procedure of the Dies committee. Hook also proposed to protect the rights of witnesses before House committees, and he referred to his resolution as a "bill of rights" for witnesses.

Will Call Italian Officers for Duty

ROME, Jan. 29 (UP).—Infantry captains who are physically fit and not over 38 years old and infantry, artillery and engineering lieutenants not over 35 will be called to the colors in February, the Italian government announced today.

They will be assigned to units composed of draftees of the 11 classes called up early this month.

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, January 30, 1945



The Taikoo dockyards at Hong Kong burn fiercely under the attack of American carrier-based planes. At the left foreground, almost hidden in smoke, a 4,500-ton enemy freighter has been plastered. Columns of smoke rise from other Japanese ships and land installations. At right a direct hit has been scored on a machine shop.

The Veteran Commander

THE HAND OF JUSTICE MOVES WEST

TO UNDERSTAND the mechanism of the current Soviet offensive try this:

Put your right hand on the table and close your fist. This is the initial stage when military power has been accumulated and the offensive is about to jump off.

Open all five fingers. Here you have Gen. Cherniakhovsky (the little finger) moving on Königsberg, Marshal Rokossovsky (the fourth finger, moving on Danzig), Marshal Zhukov (the third finger, moving on Berlin), Marshal Konev (the index finger, moving on Dresden) and Marshal Malinovsky (the thumb, moving on Prague). Armored forces and motorized infantry and artillery have thrust into the enemy fronts and have created deep pockets between them. This is Wave I, Phase 1.

Now, keeping your fingertips pressed to the table without moving them, close your fist again. Now your knuckles will take the place of your fingertips. The armored spearheads have been overtaken by the infantry of the line. The pockets between the fingers have been crushed and fortresses encircled. This is Wave I, Phase 2.

The duration of Wave I was about two weeks, with an average advance of some 150 miles.

Now repeat the process by opening your fingers again. Armored spearheads and motorized infantry and artillery thrust forward again, creating new pockets and tearing the second zone of the German defense. This is Wave II, Phase 1. It is most probable that due to superlative organization and staff work the fingers in Wave II are formed by fresh armored corps and motorized formations.

After that the process will be repeated and Phase 2 of Wave II will set in. The fist will close again.

Today, Jan. 29, Marshal Zhukov has sent his finger probing into Brandenburg and Pomerania in Phase 1 of Wave II. He is now 109 miles from Berlin (he was 300 miles from Berlin on Jan. 14).

Marshal Konev on the Oder is still accumulating forces for cracking the main German defense line on that river, while his left is already thrusting past the captured Silesian industrial area toward Moravská-Ostrava.

Marshal Malinovsky and Gen. Petrov are thrusting forward toward Zilina and the Morava River.

In the north Marshal Rokossovsky, having cut off East Prussia, is squeezing out Elbing and Graudenz, and is getting ready to thrust his finger at Danzig.

Gen. Cherniakhovsky is encircling Königsberg with flanking movements from the north and south.

Now a sixth finger has grown on our hand: Gen. Bagramian went over to the offensive on Jan. 28 in the Lithuanian sector of the isolated Baltic front and carried the port of Memel (Klaipeda) by assault (Memel had been cut off since Oct. 10).

Inside the fist, whose third finger is opening again, the fortresses of Poznan, Thorn and Graudenz are being squeezed to death tens of miles behind the fighting lines.

Silesian industry and Silesian mines are gone (more of the value of Silesia next Sunday).

East Prussia is virtually gone. Pomerania is in danger of being cut off along the Schneidemühl-Stettin line. Poland is almost entirely liberated. All rescue attempts by the enemy before Budapest have collapsed. Only the Oder line stands between Prussia and her hour of reckoning.

The Germans are shuttling troops from West to East. The time has come to strike in the West. Each day gone by delays the end by at least a week or more.

